

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

ENEMIES AT HOME

IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT THE SHOES PROVIDED FOR THE CANADIAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE GONE TO THE FRONT HAVE PROVEN TO BE OF MISERABLY POOR QUALITY. THESE SHOES WERE OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURE AND GENERAL HUGHES, MINISTER OF MILITIA, STATES THAT HE WILL PROBE THE MATTER TO THE BOTTOM. GOOD SHOES FORM ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF A SOLDIER'S EQUIPMENT. ANY MANUFACTURER WHO WOULD KNOWINGLY FOIST UPON THE GOVERNMENT POOR SHOES FOR THE SOLDIERS WHO ARE DEFENDING OUR COUNTRY IS AS DANGEROUS AN ENEMY AS ANY AGAINST WHOM OUR SOLDIERS WILL FIGHT. IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT THE RESPONSIBILITY WILL BE FIXED AND THE OFFENDERS PROPERLY PUNISHED.

DEC 28 1914
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DECEMBER 23, 1914

WINNIPEG

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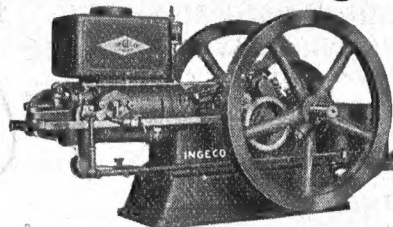
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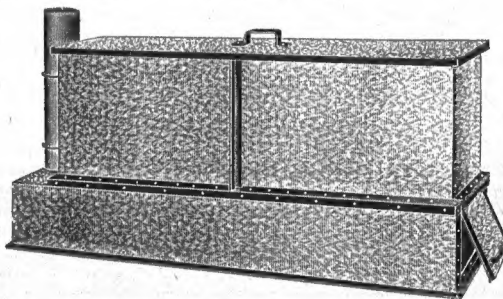
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The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor

JOHN W. WARD
Associate Editor

PUBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

General Advertising Rates

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16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

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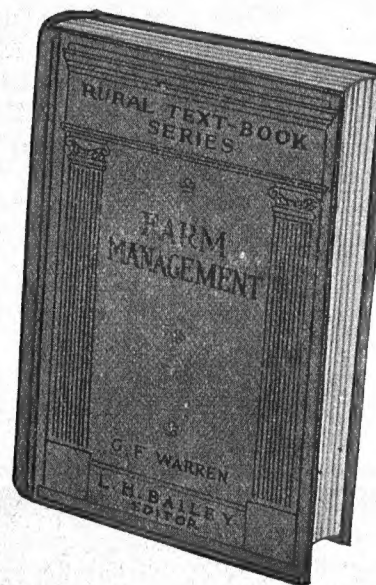
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The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Farm Bookkeeping and Farm Management



These are two vital subjects to every farmer who is anxious to make progress, provide himself with a better home, educate his children and enjoy some of the comforts of life. The book entitled "Farm Management," by G. F. Warren, is regarded by all authorities as the very best information on the subject of farm management that has yet been published. The author has made a life-long study of the success due to the proper management of farm business. Probably seventy-five per cent. of the farmers in Western Canada are losing anywhere from \$100 to \$500 per year, according to the size of their farms, by not applying the best business methods to their work. How many farmers are able to tell how much money

they are making out of their farm and which branch of their farming operations is paying the best returns? No matter whether a farmer is engaged in grain growing, livestock, dairying or any other system of farming, he will find it dealt with in this book.

Perhaps the most valuable portion of the book is that showing farmers how to keep simple records and accounts. This matter is set forth so clearly that even the most ignorant farmer can take a note-book and pencil and work out a system of bookkeeping that will show him whether he is making a profit or loss and which department pays him the best. We sold several hundred copies of this book last year to farmers in the three provinces and every purchaser was well satisfied with the book. It contains 600 pages, is printed in large type, well illustrated and fully indexed, and handsomely bound.

Post Paid to any Address in Canada - \$1.90

Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

The Study Course

A STUDY IN CO-OPERATION

The fourth study in the course which is being followed by a great many readers of The Guide is one of the most important and interesting in the whole season's work—Co-operation. This is a subject on which most of the progressive farmers in the West have first hand knowledge gleaned from their own experience. It is chiefly by the exchange of experiences among different parts of the West, and by becoming acquainted with the history and achievements of co-operative societies in other countries, that Western co-operators will gain the knowledge necessary to extend their work and increase the savings which they are making both in the purchase of supplies and in the cost of marketing their products. In the study course considerable space is given to co-operation and a general review is given of the different co-operative enterprises which have been established in this country, with briefer references to co-operation abroad. This information can be supplemented by the study of the books recommended for reading in the course, and by referring to back numbers of The Guide. For the last three years it has been the practice of The Guide to publish a special co-operative number in the month of March, while articles on particular phases of co-operation both at home and abroad have frequently appeared. Many readers of The Guide, no doubt, have carefully preserved the back numbers and these will now be found very valuable.

Women and Co-operation

The following is from an article on Women and Co-operative Stores, written for the Outlook, of New York, by Mrs. Florence Kelley, general secretary of the National Consumers' League:

A little group of workers in the cotton-mills of the English village of Rochdale, some three-quarters of a century ago, discussed the high cost of living and what was to be done about it.

In the end they bought a half-barrel of flour, and each subscriber to the co-operative enterprise took one share. It was cheaper than by the bag (as they had been accustomed to buy it), and, even more important, it was pure. For there is no question of the fact that retail dealers in those days commonly adulterated their flour with plaster-of-paris, which caused disease and death.

Little did those humble cotton-mill workers foresee that this modest investment was the beginning of a movement destined to amount almost to an economic revolution. It was the first experiment in co-operation for cheapening and improving the necessities of life. From that half-barrel of flour has developed a system of stores and factories which, controlled by co-operative societies, are today scattered all over the United Kingdom, serving as models for all the world.

For Pure Food

These societies are, to a steadily increasing extent, determining the quality and cost of goods produced for their members. They have been able to restrict the adulteration of food products and to prevent the fraudulent substitution of inferior material in articles of clothing used by poor working families. In some measure they have brought the cost of living in England under their control.

The societies originally bought goods in the open market, and sold them to their members at the full current retail price, eventually dividing the profit among the purchasers. But, with the growth of numbers, they found themselves able to keep their own retail prices closer to the current wholesale prices; and ordinary retailers, in order to stay in business, are now compelled to meet these prices, thus holding down the cost of many kinds of staple merchandise.

THE BOOKLET

The Course of Study booklet, which has been prepared and published by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, can be obtained from the Central office of the association in each of the three prairie provinces. Copies may also be secured from The Grain Growers' Guide at 25 cents each, five copies for \$1.00, and twenty copies for \$3.00.

The influence exerted by the societies in behalf of honest goods is overwhelmingly powerful. They are developing so many factories of their own that competing manufacturers are finding it more difficult to sell fraudulent fabrics.

It is largely by reason of the absence of a co-operative system in this country that we have so inordinate a development of department stores, with underpaid clerks and a monstrous flood of adulterated, trashy, perishable fabrics. The latter item represents an immense aggregate of economic waste, and the loss falls mainly upon the poor.

Tricks of the Trade

A Swiss fellow-student whom I knew long ago at Zurich was afterwards employed for twenty years as chief chemist in a silk-dyeing establishment in Philadelphia. He told me that crude silk arriving from China, Japan, and elsewhere was first boiled to get rid of the gum it contained, thus losing about ten per cent. of its weight. The owners of the silk required his employers to return it to them with this ten per cent. restored, and with an additional one hundred per cent. contributed to it, by "weighting" with metals—lead, tin or iron.

This, of course, is a customary trade practice, and every woman has had opportunity to observe its effects. If a silk dress becomes shiny after a while, that means adulteration of the fabric with lead. If a shirt-waist of silk, the perhaps hanging in a closet unworn, exhibits star-like cuts or gashes, it is tin that is accountable. If a coat lining goes to pieces in straight slits, that is iron.

My Swiss acquaintance gave up his employment and took his two boys back to live on a modest farm in the Jura Mountains, in order, as he said, that they should not learn the dishonesties in which their father had been obliged to participate while pursuing the silk-dyeing craft. But, in telling this story, the fact on which I wish to lay emphasis is that such things happen far less when the factory is making goods to be sold to co-operative owners thereof, and, in general, for the co-operative trade in England.

Today the co-operative societies in that country have stores so widely scattered that they are to be found even in many villages, and the influence they exercise over purity of food products and the quality of other merchandise, as well as over prices, has been steadily gaining.

Mail Order Co-operation

Ultimately the co-operative movement in the United States is, I think, likely to take the form of co-operative ordering direct from producers, together with the establishment of municipal enterprises for public supply. The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that municipalities in that State may lawfully carry on the production and sale of ice. New York City, having started milk stations for infants some years ago as a private philanthropic enterprise, now conducts a few municipal stations of the kind, and is soon to have many more. Municipal markets exist in many centres of population. Two cities in Texas and one in Tennessee have municipal abattoirs.

We may never have co-operative retail stores precisely on the English plan. But it is easy to imagine the future existence in our cities of sample rooms which will do an enormous mail order business. Such an establishment will not keep a stock of goods on hand for sale, but merely samples of all kinds of merchandise, to be shown or sent thru the mails to intending purchasers. It may serve as an intermediary between the producer and the ultimate consumer, bringing the two into close relations.

The parcel post will be of immense assistance, and when the Government takes over the telegraphs and telephones, making electric communication relatively inexpensive, we shall have facilities for instantaneous and cheap ordering.

A CO-OPERATIVE MAGAZINE

Below are some paragraphs from The Wheatshaf, a monthly co-operative record and magazine, published in England. The Wheatshaf is printed at the Co-operative Wholesale Society's printing works, Manchester, and beside a section of general interest to co-operators, contains a local section specially prepared for each district and containing news of the local society among whose members it circulates. The following items are from the general section of the November Wheatshaf:

A period of severe trial is always a testing time. The "come-day, go-day" life ends abruptly. New problems appear

FRESH FISH CHEAP

For Shipment Direct from Fisherman to Farmer. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

MULLET OR SUCKERS, per lb. \$0.02 1/2	GOLD EYES, per lb. 03 1/2
JACKFISH, per lb. 03 1/2	PICKEREL, per lb. 06
TULIBES, per lb. 03 1/2	WHITE FISH, per lb. 07
FRESH HERRING, per lb. 03 1/2	KIPPERS, 25 lb. boxes 2.00
BLOATERS, 25 lb. boxes 1.65	SALT HERRINGS, 20 lb. pails 1.35

Will ship Fish in bags at 10 cents for each hundred pounds. Now is your opportunity to lay in your winter's supply at Fishermen's prices. REMEMBER YOUR FREIGHT RATES ARE LOWER FROM WINNIPEG THAN ANY OTHER POINT.

Mail Your Order Today Terms Cash with Order
BANKERS: DOMINION BANK (North End Branch) WINNIPEG.
THE CONSUMERS FISH COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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These Prices are delivered Freight Prepaid to any 40c point

2x4, 2x6, 2x8, up to 16 ft., \$17.50; 8 in. Shiplap, \$17.50; Drop Siding, \$23.00; Edge Grain Flooring, \$32.00; Common Boards, \$17.50; Doors, Windows, etc., at corresponding low prices.

We Guarantee Satisfaction. How? Permit examination before payment. Send in your Order and save money

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Write for Free Farm Record Book

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Slip-joint feature makes this kind easy to install. For economy in preparing your well, for good, clean, healthy water and a lining that will last and give good service this is the Well Curb you need. Write today for full particulars and prices.

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A Complete Guide to Success

Contains 148 pages, illustrated: everything the fancier and exhibitor want to know about the leading standard breeds, breeding show winners, etc. (written and illustrated by F. L. Sewell, world's greatest poultry artist); utility points of the standard breeds; value of different grains for feeding poultry; best methods of feeding; how to make farm poultry pay, prevent and cure diseases, etc. Revised edition.

PRICE, POSTPAID 25c

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Hatching and Rearing

A book of 128 pages, illustrated. It tells how to build a satisfactory, inexpensive incubator house; hatch and rear with incubators and brooders and with hens; explains up-to-date care of the growing stock; developing, fattening and marketing; the broiler business; the profitable "soft roaster" industry, etc. This book will save its cost in the growth of one chick.

PRICE, POSTPAID 25c

TURKEYS, DUCKS AND GESE

The most practical guide to the successful raising of turkeys, ducks and geese for profit. Breeding, hatching, rearing, fattening and marketing explained fully. Fully illustrated.

PRICE, POSTPAID 50c

EGG MONEY

How to Increase It

Contains 128 pages, completely illustrated: thoroughly covers the profitable production of market eggs, including: Breeding, rearing, housing and feeding layers, to get eggs when the price is high; marketing to obtain better prices; the 200-egg hen; preserving eggs to keep fresh till the price goes up; descriptions of successful egg farms and the methods of conducting them, etc.

PRICE, POSTPAID 25c

POULTRY HOUSES

Coops and Equipment

This book contains 100 pages, 93 illustrations and over 50 complete plans; it explains how to build the best and cheapest large and small houses (for all climates), roosting and brood coops, all fixtures and utensils; how to make the best foundations, floors, walls, roofs, nest ventilators, show coops, shipping coops, drinking fountains, etc.

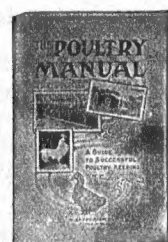
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An up-to-date and reliable book explaining symptoms of diseases and the most simple remedies. Worth a great deal to poultry raisers.

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Give Your Poultry the Right Kind of Attention



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Single books sent postpaid at list prices. All (Six books) sent prepaid for \$1.50

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Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

and hard thinking has to be done. The early strain upon the commercial mind has given place to the call for the relief of distress. This has appealed to every co-operative organization, and the welfare of others has been the chief thought.

At the Slaithwaite Society's half-yearly meeting the committee put forward the following resolution: "That the committee be empowered to form themselves into a distress committee, with power to co-opt other members, and that they have the authority of this general meeting to draw from the reserve fund any sums to relieve the distress of our own members as occasion may warrant." It was pointed out that the committee had no means of ascertaining how much would be required, therefore they were asking for power to utilize the whole of the reserve fund (£4,733) if they had need for it." The resolution was carried unanimously.

"A word of praise," writes the Skipton Local Editor, "is due to the employees, who came forward and agreed to accept less wages based upon an average of half-a-day's pay per man for every weekly decrease of £100 on sales."

It was resolved at the Bristol Society's half-yearly meeting "That the action of the committee in making a grant of bread to the value of £28 to relieve distress amongst Bristol miners be confirmed." Also, "That the sum of £200 be placed to a war distress fund." The secretary also stated that "the employees had freely agreed to give up the idea of this year's outing. In regard to the grant of 4s. per head, expressions of opinion had been given on all hands by employees favoring the same being pooled for the express purpose of relieving the wives and dependents of those who had been called out or had volunteered for military service." A further decision of the employees was that a sum of 2d. in the £ per head be deducted from wages towards a special fund.

"We hear," says the Belfast Local Editor, "that many of the Irish rural co-operative societies are forming grocery distributive departments on account of the increase in food prices. War is an undoubted evil, but out of evil flows good."

In the same pages appears a paragraph about Dublin co-operators and the food crisis of the now far-off outbreak of the war. "When war broke out the committee immediately inserted advertisements in the local press stating that on account of the food panic prices prevailing they had decided to supply goods to members at cost price, plus the cost of delivery. Small orders only were taken, and no goods were supplied to non-members. Commenting on this stand against the panic, the Dublin press (for the first time, we understand) acknowledged that there was such a society as the Dublin Industrial in existence."

The action of the Dublin Society ought to remind the Dublin public that there were some organizations in the city which placed country before pocket, and we feel confident that some of the plucked ones will turn their thoughts in a co-operative direction in future."

The committee of the Wolverhampton Society recently received a deputation of private traders, who urged them to raise their price of bread. The committee firmly refused. "This is one of the places," writes the local editor, "where the value of co-operation comes in. Our committee had contracted for flour in the days of peace, and decided to be loyal to their members, and let them have the benefit. Of course, the others (our opponents) had also contracted, but did they intend to let their customers have

they were largely entitled to on all incoming consignments, but which they had extended to all their present stocks for deliveries to their customers—the local bakers. The figures of this war risk insurance was said to be 10 per cent. and on these grounds there seems to be some justification for our opponents increasing—but this is not the point we wish to emphasize. We simply mention it to show how helpless is the advocate of private individualism. Right from the miller to the consumer there is no security whatever against these tactics."

"It may be said that the miller had this to pay. Possibly he might have some to pay by now, but it is a certainty that he had not to pay it at the time he imposed it, and thereby hangs the question of honest dealing in this system of in-

THE SHEPHERD BOY

It was a Hebrew shepherd-boy
Who watched his flocks by night,
And o'er the plains of Bethlehem
Beheld a wondrous light—
A star that dazzled like the sun,
And pointed on before,
Until he followed with his sheep
Unto a stable door.

The shepherd-boy is dust in earth
For centuries untold,
But still, they say, on Christmas Eve
He watches by his fold;
And when the silver stars come out
Above the fields and fells,
He starts to journey round the world
And ring the Christmas bells.

—Minna Irving

the benefit? Supposing prices had been put up, what would have been the result? Why, our society would have made larger profits, which would have been divided out amongst the members in dividends, but where would the larger profits our opponents made have gone to?"

"There is also another point about this last item which I should like to impress upon our members. When the deputation interviewed our committee the one great point in their argument in favor of increasing prices was that all their large millers were charging a certain percentage on contracts for insurance against war risks—a proceeding which we understood

individualism. Now, as far as our dealing in the society is concerned, the C.W.S. are our millers, and very shortly after this action of charging war risks on existing contracts was legalized our C.W.S. announced in bold terms that they would complete all contracts at prices booked, and not charge any war risks."

Benevolent blessing has been bestowed upon co-operation by many statesmen. Practical recognition is something very different. The fine display of co-operative business capacity at the time of the Dublin strike opened many official eyes, as the large Government orders to co-operative factories give evidence. From

Darite Society (Cornwall) comes the information that the secretary and local editor has been offered and has accepted the post of head organizer of the Fisheries Organization Society, a new organization started under Government auspices to lead the fishing industry into co-operative lines.

If overlapping is a grievous disease the remedy of amalgamation is seldom acceptable. Even where jealousies do not create a deadlock, or old-fashioned methods stand in the way, there may be serious impediments even between the most friendly societies in the way of amalgamation. From time to time we have noted the extraordinary success of co-operation in the Liverpool area, and now comes news of satisfactory negotiations between the City of Liverpool and Toxteth societies. The latest yearly sales are respectively £351,270 and £226,732. "When the amalgamation is effected," writes the Liverpool Local Editor, "we will have one of the largest societies in the country, and it only requires the common sense of the members and their loyal and continued support to insure Liverpool becoming a veritable stronghold of progressive co-operation and a serious, tho friendly, rival to the 'million sales' societies."

The following tit-bit comes from the Parkstone and Bournemouth local pages: "A well known doctor in Poole was consulted recently as to the use of a certain soap for the skin. Being a modest journalist, and not a privileged doctor, I will modify his expression somewhat, and state that this is what he said: 'Confound this stuff! What do you want to buy this for when you can get C.W.S. soap, the best you can have?' This is a fact, and the worthy doctor is not a member, altho he buys our soap." B. P.

From "Co-operation for All"

"Half a loaf is bread, but half a truth is untruth."

"Moses would have lacked much power from God if he had not been a most efficient organizer."

"Dividend on purchases is the best scheme of 'profit-sharing' ever invented."

"Under capitalism the money is more than the man. Under co-operation the man is more than the money."

"The co-operative movement is a college of commerce, a college whose doors stand always open, a college in which the only fee is service."

"The co-operative is the woman's movement. Wage-earners are combined in their trade unions; she, the consumer and the representative of consumers, has the stores."

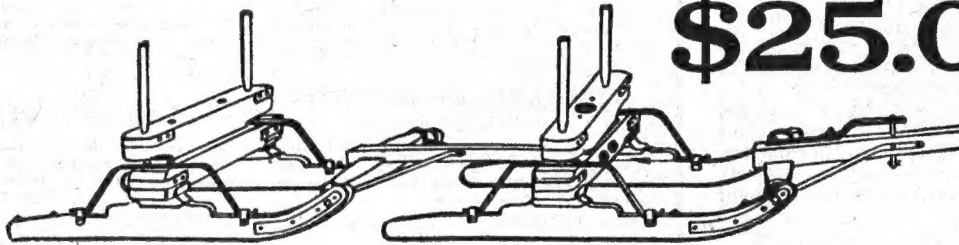
"This globe of earth, a fraction of cosmic dust in the Milky Way, is yet a wide and splendid place. It is a world of green valleys, lit by sunshine and visited by love. The stage is set for a worthier drama than man has yet played. Truth and hope and joy, strength and wisdom and beauty—the words that kindle the heart are words of prophecy."

Speaking at Pelsall recently, Mr. Abbotts (president of the Walsall Society) stated that a certain colliery company had just written to that society and asked them to raise their prices; other merchants were complaining, and unless the Walsall Society did raise the prices they (the colliery company) would cease to supply them with coal. The request was promptly declined.

The C.W.S. is maintaining the best traditions of the movement by keeping prices as low as possible, by equalizing employment among the staff, by contributing generously to the relief funds, and by making up the wages of those who have joined the colors. We have thus every reason to be proud of the manner in which our central organization has dealt with the situation up to the present, and if societies, committees, and members will only stand firm by their principles, the movement should emerge from the ordeal still further strengthened. It is possible that the present practical demonstration of the absolute necessity for the existence of co-operation may do more to arouse the indifferent and apathetic member than years of preaching by the enthusiasts.—Hendon "Wheatsheaf."

Specifications of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. Standard Sloop Sleighs

\$25.00



Runners—2½x4½x7¼x6 ft. 6 in.
Steel Shoe—2½x7-16

Runners and Pole—Select Stock Oak.
Bunks and Bolsters—Best Grade Oak and Maple

The G.G.G. Sloop Sleigh has an iron bearing on the top of runner, which comes in contact with another iron on bottom of bunk, which insures against wear and makes the runner very flexible. This is a great advantage when working over rough or uneven land. Our Sloop Sleighs are built for heavy hauling, and will meet the requirements of every Canadian farmer. Remember the material is warranted select stock. Price \$25.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg. Terms Cash. Send in your order NOW.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 23rd, 1914

WAR TAXES

The financial statement for the month of November, issued by the Dominion Government discloses a serious falling off in the federal revenues. The total revenue for November was \$9,495,536, compared with \$13,536,981 for the corresponding month last year, a decrease of \$4,041,445, or nearly 30 per cent. For the eight months ending November 30 there is a decline in the federal revenue of over \$28,000,000, the total being \$90,468,002, as against \$118,640,295 for the corresponding period of last year. The drop in revenues is almost entirely due to the decline in customs receipts. The amount produced by the tariff in the month of November alone shows a falling off of over \$3,200,000, the collections being \$4,895,642, as compared with \$8,101,626 for November, 1913. In the eight months the decline in customs receipts is over \$23,000,000. Meanwhile, in the same eight months, expenditures on current account show an increase of over \$9,000,000, while capital expenditures have been curtailed by over \$8,000,000. The Dominion's net debt at the end of November was the enormous sum of \$364,843,237. It increased by \$12,167,848 in the month of November.

These are striking figures, and they emphasize the fact to which we have previously referred, that new methods of taxation will have to be resorted to by the Dominion Parliament. At the special war session held in August, a number of increases were made in the tariff in the expectation that this would increase the revenues. This, however, has not been the case. On the contrary the revenue has gone down because imports have been reduced, partly on account of the higher rates of duty, partly as a result of the "Made in Canada" campaign, and partly because people are becoming more economical. This experience has probably been sufficient to convince the Minister of Finance that the tariff cannot be relied upon to produce the revenues which he requires during the war and we have no doubt that he is at present giving very serious consideration to the question of new sources of revenue. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Toronto News, the most influential paper supporting the government in Ontario, quotes with approval the suggestion of The Guide that a war tax of one per cent. should be levied upon the unimproved value of all land throughout the Dominion. In addition to the sound principles upon which a tax on unimproved land values is based, this proposal is deserving of support because of the fact that it will compel contributions from a number of wealthy corporations which have taken millions of dollars out of this country, without, in most cases, giving an adequate return. The Canada North West Land Company, for instance, would be called upon for taxes upon a trifle of 369,500 acres; the Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company on 67,000 acres; the Hudson's Bay Company on 4,000,000 acres; the C.P.R. on nearly 8,000,000 acres, and the C.N.R. on 850,000 acres. If anyone can afford to contribute to the war fund it is companies like these. Practically all this land was originally given to them by

the Dominion Government and the owners have already made many millions of dollars of clear profit by the sale of portions of the grants. The shareholders have become rich thru the settlement and progress of the West and it would be only fair to ask them to do something for Canada now in the time of need. They will not have to go down into their pockets to find the money to pay the taxes. All they need to do is to sell a part of the land to pay taxes on the rest. The land would perhaps not command a very high price just now, but that would not be a calamity, for it would mean that farmers and new settlers would be able to get some good land at a reasonable price on which to increase the agricultural production of the country. Let the C.P.R. and Hudson's Bay Company each advertise an unreserved auction sale of a thousand well-located quarter sections of land, on settlement conditions, in each of the three Western Provinces and see what a healthy immigration of experienced farmers from the South and East would set in next spring.

THE COMMISSION ON OATS

The organized farmers made a strong case before the Board of Grain Commissioners in Winnipeg last week in favor of having the charge for handling oats reduced. At the present time the grain dealers charge one cent a bushel for handling wheat and the same for oats. At this rate it costs the farmer \$10.00 to sell his car of wheat and \$17.65 to sell his car of oats, on the basis of 60,000 pounds per car. It costs no more to handle a car of oats than it does a car of wheat, and it costs no more to handle an 80,000 pound car than it does to handle a 60,000 pound car. The injustice of the one cent commission charged on oats was apparent to the Board of Commissioners and could not be defended. The demand of the organized farmers was that the commission charges on oats be reduced to a half cent per bushel, and that reduction also be made in the commission charge for handling barley. Half a cent on oats is certainly a reasonable charge and the commission dealers can handle oats at this rate with a fair margin of profit to themselves. Dr. Magill, the chairman of the Commission, referred the matter back to the Grain Exchange for consideration, but in doing so he practically told the Grain Exchange that unless this injustice against the farmers was removed the Board of Commissioners would be forced to recommend to Parliament that the commission charges be placed under the control of the Government. At the present time there is no state regulation of commission charges or of grain exchanges. It is quite possible that if the Grain Exchange declines to reduce the commission charge on oats, parliament will enact legislation which will bring all grain exchanges, and their operations, under the direct control of the Board of Grain Commissioners. This is a possibility which the Grain Exchange will not likely consider favorably. The position of the Grain Exchange at the present time is, according to Chairman Magill's remarks, that they must either voluntarily meet the demands of the organized farmers or accept state regulation

of their own institution. It will be very interesting to watch the developments in this case. It is another evidence of the value of organization among the farmers.

THE EGG MARKET

Complaints are constantly being laid by farmers that their business does not pay, but little or no attempt is made by many of such men to inquire into the reason of their failure to receive adequate returns. The fact of the matter is, in many cases, that little or no attention is paid to details in ordinary farm management. Take for example the egg situation. There is a splendid market in every town and city for this easily raised farm product. Housekeepers are only too glad to pay a handsome premium over the ruling price for market eggs, providing they can be certain they are no more than a week old. There is no shortage of eggs just now, but absolutely no reliance can be placed upon any of the regular offerings at present on the market. To remedy this state of affairs need not occasion very much extra trouble to the poultry-keeper, simply system is required in the collecting and shipping of the eggs. Eggs should be collected daily, sometimes during the extra cold spells it may be necessary to go thru the laying house quite often during the day, so as to avoid having any of the eggs frozen. As soon as collected they should be stamped with a rubber stamp provided for the purpose, having on it the date and perhaps the name of the farm or poultry plant. The eggs should then be placed in cardboard cartons containing a dozen each, upon which the name of the farm is printed, the whole package having a distinctive appearance which will soon be recognized as characteristic of so-and-so's new-laid eggs. The cartons should be packed twelve in a case and shipped so as to reach the consumer as soon as possible after the eggs have been gathered. In this manner, with a very little extra attention poultry keeping can very readily be made a profitable sideline on any farm. The winter egg market is one which should be taken advantage of. Housekeepers pay fifty cents a dozen in Winnipeg today for eggs which are said to be new laid but which the purchasers know to be far from fresh, simply because no better product is available. Shipping eggs affords no obstacle in these days when express companies will deliver rapidly, in perfect condition, all consignments placed in their care, no matter how cold the weather. Here, then, is the farmers' opportunity. The market is almost unlimited and the demand is so good that a price will be paid for the product which will give handsome returns over and above any extra expenses which the following out of the system as outlined above will incur.

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION

One of the things that strikes the observer of western agricultural conditions most forcibly, is the growth and success of the co-operative movement among western farmers. It is only a couple of years ago that the manufacturers and wholesalers of many commodities used on the farm were unwill-

ing to deal direct with farmers' organizations, believing that the co-operative movement would prove to be only a temporary fad and that it would not be good business policy to supply the farmers except thru the middlemen who were their regular agents. Today the co-operative movement has become so firmly established and has assumed such proportions, that manufacturers recognize the farmers' organizations as among their largest and best customers, and instead of paying tribute to unnecessary middlemen the farmers are receiving supplies direct from the factory and the mine and saving considerable sums of money by so doing.

Farmers who are taking advantage of co-operation are thus receiving a larger return for their labor than their neighbors who are sticking to the old individualism. When the Grain Growers get in a carload of coal at \$7 a ton, while the private coal yard is charging \$9, it means that a given quantity of grain can be exchanged by the co-operative farmer for nine tons of coal while the farmer who does not believe in co-operation gets only seven tons for the price of the same amount and quality of grain. Wherever this form of co-operation has been practiced in the west there is a desire to extend co-operative activity into other commodities and into new directions. After co-operative buying will come co-operative selling, co-operative production, co-operative financing—co-operative mortgage loans and co-operative banking—co-operative insurance and so on all along the line. But while co-operation is making rapid strides in the West a great deal remains to be done before the principle will have been applied to all these activities. Co-operative marketing of

grain crops has been firmly established, and livestock are being sold co-operatively in some localities, especially in Alberta. Those forms of co-operation which have not yet been developed in the West, however, can be seen in successful operation in Eastern Canada, United States, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, and in other European countries. In order to determine the best method of extending co-operative activity in Canada, it is necessary that we should learn from the experience of the older countries, and this is one of the purposes of the lesson in co-operation which is included in the course of study now being undertaken by members of the farmers' organizations thruout the West. Farmers who desire to see co-operation more fully developed and its benefits more widely spread, should take up the Course of Study.

INCREASING WHEAT PRODUCTION

It is true that, at this time of need, special efforts should be made to cope with the grave situation which has developed in relation to the food supply by sowing as large a crop as possible, but there is a danger of overdoing this. In the first place, it would be unwise to make any radical change in the present system of farming. Where livestock is being raised in addition to grain crops, the object should be to continue along these lines, aiming towards increased production. According to present indications there is just as much certainty of a shortage in all classes of horses and meat animals as there is of a greatly increased demand for wheat. Then again, the lessons learned from last season's crop should bring home

the point that large yields per acre, not large acreage, is the object sought for. It is not a question of putting in so many extra million acres of crop in the spring, but rather the proper preparation of the land already under cultivation so that it will produce maximum yields. This is not all. Good land cannot produce maximum crops if poor seed is sown. Millions of dollars are lost every year to farmers merely thru lack of attention to detail in the conduct of their business. Smut in grain is responsible for the loss of from two to ten per cent. of the total crop of grain and yet, as is pointed out on another page in this issue, it can be very easily controlled. Many other factors might be mentioned, for example, clean seed grain of high vitality, careful seeding, thorough threshing, all of which, if paid attention to, would materially assist in increasing the total grain crop. What is required today on the farms is greater attention to detail with consequent higher efficiency. This being attained, greatly increased crop yields are bound to result.

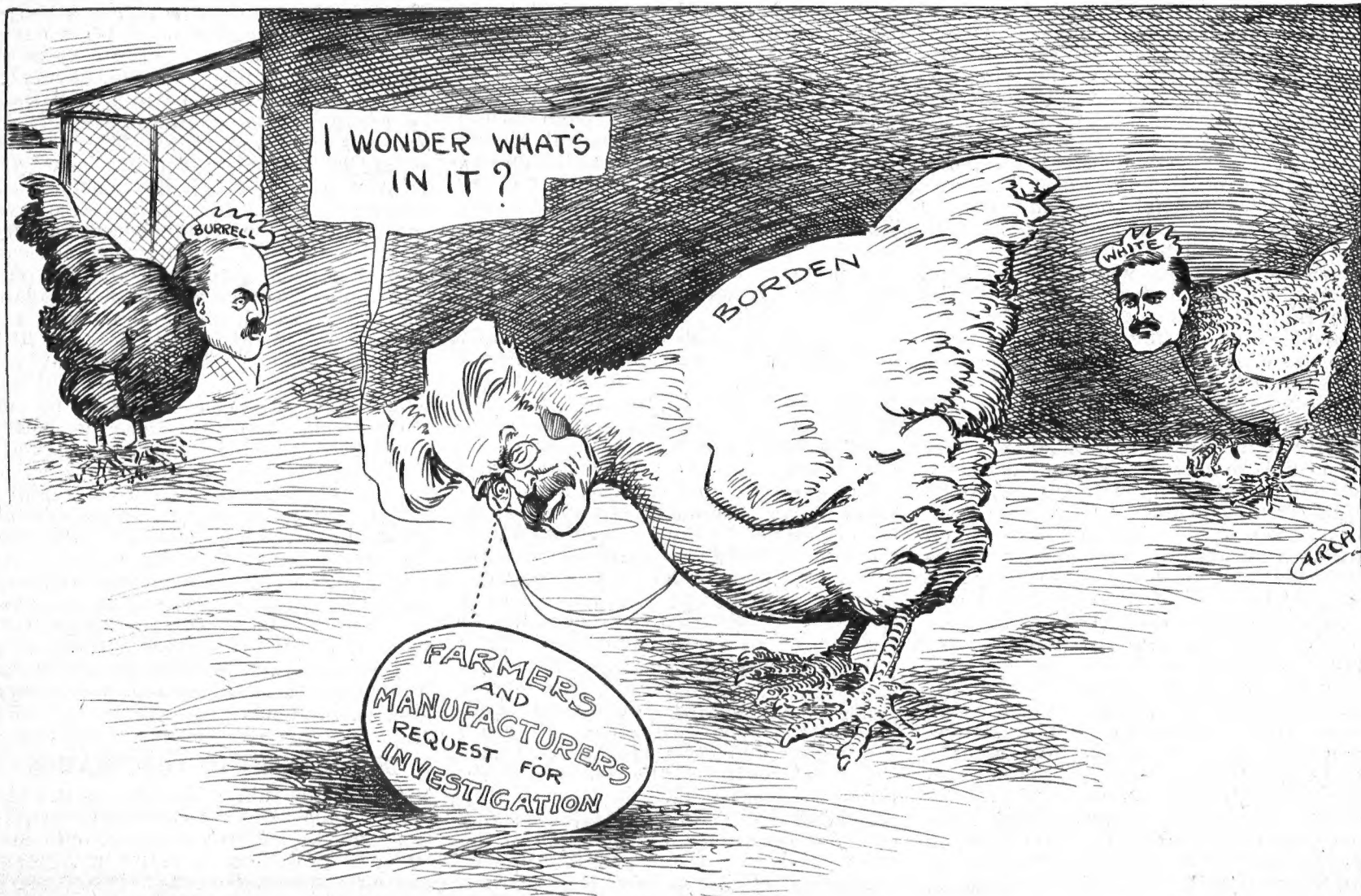
A contemporary says that a man who has money in the bank but allows his wife to haul water and scrub worn-out floors may have riches in Heaven, but he'll never connect with them.

There are too many men between the man with the hoe and the man with the mouth. Co-operation will reduce their number.

The man who works on Sunday usually loafes enough during the week to make up for it.

Every little weed seed in the seed grain has a big field before it.

WILL IT HATCH?



A month has now elapsed since the request of the joint committee of farmers and manufacturers for the appointment of a commission of enquiry into agricultural conditions was presented to the government, but so far nothing has been announced. There is a feeling in some quarters that the government hesitates to appoint the proposed commission for fear the finding may not be in accord with their policy.

A Better Farming Proposition

Why the Appointment of Agricultural Secretaries in Saskatchewan is a Solution to the Weed Question

When speaking of a solution to a question it is understood that the so-called solution is a system or outline of work that will accomplish maximum results in a minimum amount of time. All will agree that the weed question is a good farming proposition. Numberless suggestions and schemes have been put forth, but all show lack of thoroughness, and indicate that very little thought has been given to the subject. We hear entirely too much these days about mixed farming and "educate the farmer." The only way to go into mixed farming is to grow into it, and all the average farmer needs is a chance to educate himself.

People say, enforce The Weed Act—suppose we do. It will not be a solution to the weed question—you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. Farming is a personal equation; weed control is a personal matter between a farmer and his fields. Law enforcement will never make good farmers out of poor ones any more than you can legislate to make men Methodists or Mormons. Law will help, but it will not cure.

People say, do educational work. How are you going to do it. In the first place no man can tell me thru a book or from a platform how to till my fields; that same man out in my fields with me can give me material assistance. Again, altho there is a vast amount of knowledge that can be gleaned from literature, a great proportion of our people do not read, farm papers do not reach them, government literature they do not use or seem to demand, there is no direct connection between the man on the farm and the experimental farms and agricultural colleges, many of these men will not come out to hear institute meetings, short courses, etc. Education will help, but it will not cure.

People say, organize. Well and good, but who is going to do this organization work? The margin of profit is too small to permit of people giving to this work the amount of time that the needs of the country demand. We will not get the organization work done as it ought to be done until we are prepared to pay a man to do the work. Organization will help, but it will not cure.

"Weed Question" is Incorrect

We must recognize that the phrase "weed question" is incorrect, it is not comprehensive enough, but in using it we do so realizing that it refers to a condition of affairs that in some parts reduces the salary per family to starvation wages and bids fair to do the same in the newer parts of the province, unless some means can be found to handle the question. As stated before, it is a good farming proposition using the term in its widest sense, and if we are to suggest a solution this must be borne in mind, and the scheme proposed must fit every phase of the question. Little is accomplished by riding to death such hobbies as Weed Act enforcement, educate the farmer, social life in the country, demonstration farms, agricultural co-operation, mixed farming, etc. These things are all good, all necessary, but they must be taken up side by side. The appointment of a qualified agricultural secretary is a step in the right direction leading to the proper development of the lines of work requiring attention in Saskatchewan. The term qualified is used advisedly. The common criticism is that the scheme may be all right, provided the right man can be secured. This is not a reason for objecting to a scheme. All improvement movements depend upon the kind of man—our province would be less progressive than darkest Africa if the forces working for development refused to use any but ideal men. The agricultural secretary will enforce The Weed Act, attend to the educational matters and do the necessary organization work and aside from all this will be a medium thru which the municipality will

be enabled to take advantage of whatever outside assistance may be available from the Department of Agriculture or the College of Agriculture.

In stating that the agricultural secretary could enforce The Weed Act, we should bear in mind the meaning of this. In enforcing the Act, we are putting into effect legislation to prevent the spread of weeds by winds, machinery, seeds, feeds, fodders and by careless and indifferent farmers. Canada thistle and sow thistle must be cut before they go to seed, Russian thistle and tumbling mustard destroyed on vacant lands—threshing machines cleaned, and careless and indifferent farmers compelled to pay attention to their weeds, and absentee landowners taught their responsibilities. Weeds come in to the country in chicken feed, poisoned grain, packing material, thru new settlers and dozens of other ways. It is not the first few weeds that do the harm, but the fact that these few are not attended to that does the damage.

We must recognize that to do all this is a man's job; not a job for a town loafer, nor for an incompetent man whose winter board bill is generally paid by the municipality; nor is it work for a few sunshiny days in June just to drive around to see if there are weeds in your fields or mine. It is work that requires constant attention by the biggest and best man that the municipality can find. We can get that

to do his work, and that there is no chance of his ever getting back to see the field again. A qualified man would know at once what to do; in fact, the farmer in question would have been ready to do the necessary work, because he knows that what an agricultural secretary orders would have to be carried out.

There prevails in all municipalities employing such a man the feeling that the agricultural secretary is always as good as his word, that he knows his business, and this eliminates 99 per cent. of the so-called hard cases. Small boys will hardly throw stones at the neighbors' cats while the town constable is in that particular neighborhood. The appointment of voluntary game guardians has been of immense assistance in preserving Saskatchewan's wild fowl. The presence of a qualified man in a municipality will develop wonderfully people's moral responsibility regarding weeds.

The attention of the agricultural secretary to the indifferent and careless farmer is but a small part of the work. There is seed grain to be found for men who would use clean seed if they knew just where to obtain it. All new seed imported into a municipality must be inspected. Many new weeds are brought in by new settlers and by the importation of feeding stuffs for use in the working up of new lands.

An important part of the secretary's

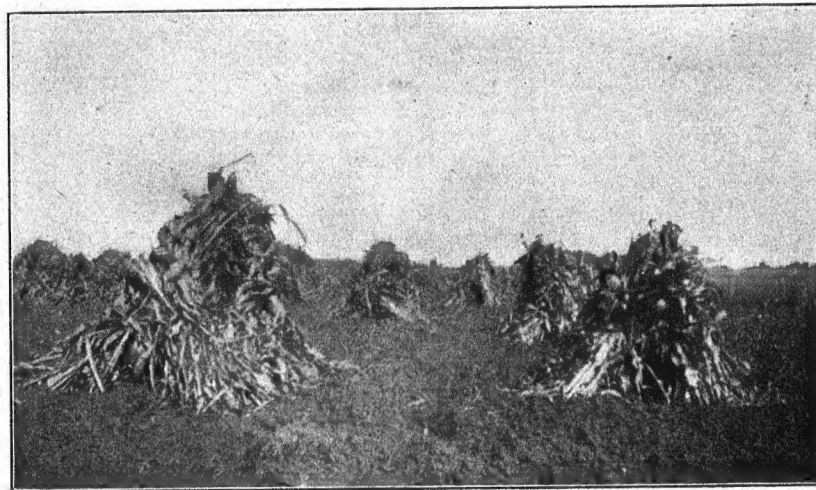
the municipality, but the experience of agricultural secretaries has proven that the number of bad propositions requiring personal attention in midsummer is not too many for the attention of one man, for the simple reason that the work he has carried out during February, March, April and May has eliminated practically all of the cases which under the old system would require attention during the growing season. As stated above the knowledge that proper attention is going to be given to all questions makes fewer questions for the attention of the agricultural secretary.

Due to the propaganda being carried on thru the agricultural press, a great number of farmers are sowing small patches of alfalfa, clover and grass. This is the surest possible source of supply for new weeds. Thru proper developments of the agricultural secretarial work every sample can be examined before being sown. Many farmers have this spring sown alfalfa seed infested with Russian thistle, brome grass seed infested with quack grass; they are sowing stink weed in rye grass and night flowering catchfly in alsike clover, and Canada thistle and sow thistle in fodder mixtures, simply because there is no ready means of having these seeds examined by a qualified man previous to their being sown. The agricultural secretary can enforce The Weed Act. This will help, but it will not cure.

Agricultural Secretaries as Educators

The agricultural secretary can attend to the agricultural educational work of the municipality. The great need in Saskatchewan today is general primary information. Only a very small percentage require detailed scientific information. The masses do not read agricultural journals effectively; very little of what is written ever reaches them. It would be foolish to mail all kinds of bulletins to every farmer, for the simple reason that most of it would be wasted. There is no use sending a bulletin on poultry to a sheep man, or a bulletin on wheat growing to a man trying to make a specialty of hogs. The great mass of the people today are not in touch with the sources of information of agricultural subjects, but by keeping the agricultural secretary posted on all new agricultural publications he can act as the direct connecting link between the educational institutions and the man on the farm who requires particular information. The agricultural secretary will meet every man on his own farm two or three times a year, and will meet most men at meetings and in organization work a good many times. He will carry the experience of one man to another and will himself become an agricultural expert, because of what he will learn from the experience of other men. He will be in a position to help with all of the cultural questions in his districts, and will learn the nature of the information required by his people, and will undertake to supply that information. He will be able to arrange for short courses, institute meetings, etc., and can arrange for competitions along various lines, such as potato clubs in the schools, pig feeding competitions, acre yield contests, etc. He can do any or all of these things. People say, this is work of the agricultural society; so it is, but in many cases the secretary of the agricultural society is too busy on his own farm to do these things, and further, the agricultural secretary is only supplementing the work of this society. Certain lines of co-operative demonstration work can be instituted. Most of our agricultural information applies only to particular districts of the province, but it is not necessary to cover the province with experimental farms, as the only place for demonstration work is on the farm of every farmer. The agricultural secretary can arrange small demonstrations on the co-operative plan to prove out principles of agriculture, and by so doing will teach more truths than can

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Corn in the rotation is one of the steps towards permanent agriculture. A view on the farm of Ed. W. McConnell, Hamiota, Man.

kind of a man, provided we are willing to pay for his services. Paying small salaries for short periods as done in the past meant that the only kind of men who could afford to take on the work were men whose time on their own farm had no particular cash value. If we subscribe good money for this work, we will get a good man, because he will be willing to leave his farm work to do this work the way it ought to be done.

Experience is Essential

To carry out legislation is not work that can be taken up and dropped again at a moment's notice. If orders are given they must be carried out, and action taken against persons refusing to comply with the orders. This is where experience counts; a man with experience will do more in a day than an inexperienced man will do in a week. Some councils appoint John Jones as weed inspector for a division for ten days' inspection; the fourth day out Mr. Jones finds a field full of bad weeds, but doesn't quite know how to act, so he drives ten or twelve miles across country to see his councillor, and the two drive another ten or fifteen miles to see the reeve; the three of them go to the field, come to some decision, and an order is given and cordially received by the owner of the land in question, because he well knows that this is the end of the matter, as he knows that the weed inspector has only about ten days

work is to attend to the weed question on wastes and vacant lands. A great deal of this work can be done in February and March much better than in August. The short time inspector coming to a piece of waste land in midsummer is unable to deal with it properly, because he does not know who owns the land, what complaints, if any, have been made regarding its care. He does not know where he can get the necessary help, and he is at a loss to know how to proceed. The qualified man can get in touch with this particular proposition in February or March and take the matter up with the owner, and in a great many cases will be able to arrange by the permission of the owner to have these lands summerfallowed or otherwise cared for. Again, in practically every municipality a man acquainted with the district knows of a number of pieces of land that will require going over, or perhaps plowing, and he knows in March just as well as he would know in June that it is up to him to find some one to do this work. A neighboring farmer can plan in March to do some extra work in July ten times as easily as he can plan on the first of July to do a little extra work, and for this reason alone attention early in the season makes it much easier and much cheaper to get necessary work undertaken. The objection is sometimes raised that it is physically impossible for one man to handle all the work of

White Spot's Last Run

By Billy Dock

It was three o'clock a.m. A pale waning moon was sliding down the western dome of heaven. The sky, that had been a dark-blue vault studded with ten thousand stars, was slowly changing to an opalescent hue, for the dawn comes early in the latitude of South Carolina; and an hour from now the opalescent hue would have descended from the sky to field and forest, to upland, glade and glen.

No sounds, save the voices of the night disturbed the apparently peaceful countryside. Only the nocturnal animals prowled and preyed on each other.

Had any naturalist been wandering abroad at that hour some of the voices of the night would have spelled—tragedy!

That sudden, short, shrill squeak from the patch of shrubs beside yonder purling brook would have meant that some low-roosting bird had fallen victim to a prowling mink.

The squeal from among the old-field pines dotting yon eroded hillside would have meant that some playful rabbit had been suddenly caught in the powerful claws of the horned owl. The carnivorous beasts and birds that prowl by night were seeking food.

Just where the old-field pines, among which the playful rabbit had just lost its life, joined an immense tract of heavily timbered land, a small, reddish-brown animal sat upon its haunches, one ear cocked up, listening.

In shape and size it had some resemblance to a small dog. Just back of its left shoulder-blade there was a small patch of pure white hair—a birthmark. Reynard—better known as "White-Spot" to the members of the Pinehurst Hunting Club—was abroad on his nightly prow for food. He never went home to his den hungry.

Rabbits and ground-roosting birds fell easy victims to his sagacity, quickness, and the sure scent of his sharp muzzle; and he was a frequent visitor to the hen-roosts of the farmyards for miles around.

Getting up off his haunches, White-Spot trotted on into the tract of timberland. He was bound for Farmer Ramsey's hen-house. He was in no hurry. He was feeling listless, and very little exertion gave him sharp pain in his sides.

He did not take the usual delight in his nightly forays. Now and then in his devious route thru the timber he stopped and sat down on his haunches or crouched flat on the ground, ears thrown forward, when some scarcely perceptible noise of prowling beast or bird broke the stillness of the night.

With the frequent stops he made and the devious route he took by the time he reached the thicket just back of Farmer Ramsey's barn-yard, the east was beginning to show a slight tinge of red that heralded the coming dawn.

He knew the lay of the land here, for he had been a frequent visitor; and more than one plump fowl Farmer Ramsey had unwillingly contributed to his larder.

Of Brindle, Farmer Ramsey's watchdog, broad of muzzle, slow of movement, White-Spot had no fear. He regarded the dog as a joke.

As to the traps Farmer Ramsey set to catch him, he avoided them with the sagacity that the angry farmer denounced as diabolical.

Crouching now in the thicket back of the barn-yard, he listened for a moment, then as silently as a shadow he glided forward, leaped the low rail-fence, and, with ears thrown forward, paused a moment to listen again.

The sounds he heard were sounds that did not flaunt the danger signal: The stamp of some horse in his stall, the restless movement of cattle, the contented grunt of hogs—those and kindred sounds of a barn-yard were all the sounds his acute hearing could detect.

He glided around the corner of the barn and started in the direction of the hen-house, that he knew to be in the corner of the barn-yard.

As he approached the hen-house he perceived close by an ordinary farm-yard hen-coop that his sharp muzzle told him held a tenant. With stealthy movement he approached the coop and sniffed.

The rooster inside—it was Farmer

Ramsey's blue-ribbon winner and was valued at fifty dollars—stretched his neck and made several guttural sounds, then settled back to rest. The animal outside his coop he took to be a dog, and dogs he was not afraid of.

There was no way to get in the coop but to dig under the bottom slat; so White-Spot fell to digging. The earth where the coop was sitting was soft; so in a few moments White-Spot had a sufficient hole dug out and squeezed under into the coop.

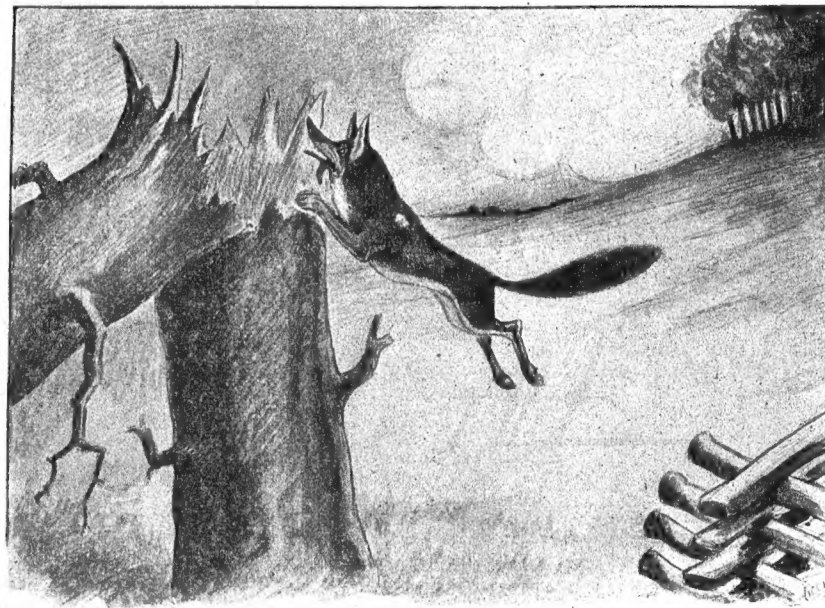
The rooster stretched his neck with the intention of letting out a decided and emphatic squawk—not so much in fright as indignation.

The squawk never materialized, as the sharp jaws of White-Spot closed on his neck, and, while his forefeet held his body, his head was jerked off.

Holding the quivering body with his forefeet, White-Spot tore the skin and feathers from the breast and proceeded to gorge himself.

Brindle, in his bed under the corner of the farmhouse, became uneasy. A vague sense of something going wrong among the things under his nightly care disturbed him.

Getting out of his bed, he walked out in the yard and sniffed; then went slowly and softly toward the barn-yard, climbed the stile, passed around the hen-house, and before White-Spot sensed his presence was at the hen-coop with his broad muzzle thrust into the hole White-Spot had dug to get in the coop.



"Desperately sprang for the split stump—and made it"

Brindle was emitting guttural growls. He knew there was something wrong inside the coop. As the hole was not large enough for him to enter, there was but one thing for him to do:

He thrust his broad, stout muzzle deeper under the coop and hurled it over, and savagely snapped for White-Spot.

The jaws closed on only air, for White-Spot, with every sense alert, sprang sidewise and away, and before Brindle realized the situation was half-way across the barn-yard.

With yelps of baffled rage Brindle gave pursuit, but White-Spot cleared the barn-yard fence fifty feet ahead of him and darted into the thicket.

The thicket was composed of laurel-bushes, a tangled mass of shrubs that covered the ground, which at this point fell away in a bluff to the brink of the creek some sixty feet below. The thick growth impeded Brindle's progress; but White-Spot glided among the dense, gnarled undergrowth with ease.

Going down the bluff to the creek, he darted along the bank up-stream, and was soon half a mile away. As Brindle had given up the pursuit at the start, White-Spot abated his run to a slow trot.

Keeping along the edge of the creek, he soon came to a point where the laurel

ended and a wooded knoll, free from undergrowth, swept gently down to the water's edge.

Leaving the creek-bank at this point, White-Spot started up—and over the knoll. His gait from a trot fell to a walk. The run from Brindle had intensified the pain in his sides. Once or twice in his ascent of the knoll he stopped; several times he yawned.

On reaching the top of the knoll he sat down on his haunches. The east was a fiery red now. A rustle among the leaves some distance ahead of him attracted his attention, and he perceived a rabbit, with frequent stops, hopping toward him.

At once his hunting instinct was aroused. He crouched low on the ground, and, with the same bodily movement as a cat creeping upon a sparrow, he started forward.

He observed a log a short distance ahead of him, and a little to the right of the direct line of vision between him and his intended victim; and he bore slightly to the right until he had the log between him and his approaching prey.

Then quickly, but as silently as the drifting shadow of a buzzard, he gained the end of the log and crouched ready to spring.

The rabbit, which, in the negro lore of the South, is one of the most sagacious of animals, but which, in fact, is one of the least sagacious, all unsuspecting the deadly peril lurking behind the log,

drifted from far away sounds that he knew and that caused him annoyance and a vague uneasiness.

The high, more vibrant notes his hearing detected he knew to be a huntsman's horn; the duller notes he knew to be the bay of hounds. He faced the direction whence the sounds came and, with ears thrown forward, listened.

No need to listen for long. His sense of distance and his natural instinct told him a pack of hounds were on his trail thru the timberland en route to Farmer Ramsey's hen-roost. It was time for him to be moving.

He started away at a slow trot. He had gone but fifty yards when a mink, that had its den close to the bank of the creek at the foot of the knoll, came up over the hill and trotted toward the rabbit; White-Spot's first impulse was to go back and drive the mink away, but decided he wouldn't and trotted on.

The mink, as will appear later, did him a slight service.

Far away, following the devious route White-Spot had taken on his way thru the timberland to Farmer Ramsey's hen-house, a crowd of horsemen and horsewomen, behind a pack of English foxhounds, were sweeping onward.

The members of the Pinehurst Hunting Club were out in full force and behind a pack of hounds in full cry. The hunters had declared White-Spot's brush should be taken.

Often they had chased him; and some of the members had caught good, full views of him, plain enough to see the white spot back of his shoulder-blade. Several times White-Spot had been in tight places, but had always managed to get out.

It was broad day now. The hounds, led by Leader, were running easy, the hunters straggling to the rear. Closest to the hounds was Robert Parrish, and riding with daredevil recklessness.

He had started behind the hounds with the intention of being in first at the death of White-Spot and securing the brush. He had a reason besides mere sport for this. The reason was Alice Patterson.

At the clubhouse in the gray dawn of the morning as the hunters were preparing to mount he had found himself apart with Alice, and had asked her to marry him.

"If you fill one condition I will," the girl had replied.

"And the condition?" he asked.

"That you present me with White-Spot's brush this morning," she had replied.

Hence the reckless way Robert rode to hounds that morning. Among men he was a man; but he knew very little of girls, or else the flushed face, the dewy eyes, the trembling hand of Alice would have told him something.

He had asked her to marry him, she had stated a condition, and he intended to fulfil it, or kill his mount, or break his own neck.

On thru the timber, across woodland streams and over rail-fences hounds and hunters went until they came to the rear of Farmer Ramsey's barn-yard, where the hounds caused a commotion among the inhabitants of the farm-yard as they tumbled pell-mell over the rail-fence.

Farmer Ramsey was in the barn-yard and looking decidedly mad. The master of hounds, who was close behind Robert, coming up and observing the angry farmer, started calling the hounds in. He knew Farmer Ramsey and spoke to him.

"I am very sorry, Mr. Ramsey," he said, "if we have annoyed you. We are after a fox, and did not think you would mind our coming on your place. We will withdraw; and are sorry we have angered you."

"Angered me!" snorted Farmer Ramsey. "By heck I'm mad enough; but not at you. If you'd had a fifty-dollar rooster set up by that cussed fox I guess you'd be looking mad enough. If you are after him, keep right on after him 'till you git him. I'll go with you."

Alice Patterson softly laughed.

To be concluded Next Week

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

MRS. J. K. BROWN — SCHOOL TRUSTEE

Another epoch has been marked in the progress of the woman movement by the election of Mrs. J. K. Brown to the Winnipeg School Board.

Mrs. Brown has peculiar and unusual qualifications for the position, having taught in the public schools of Eastern and Western Canada for eight years or more and for three years of this time in the ward she has the honor to represent. Now she is a mother, and has a very personal reason for wanting the best in the way of education that it is possible to secure. She is in the unique position of being able to represent effectively both the teacher's and the parent's point of view.

It is fortunate for the cause of woman that a person of the type of Mrs. Brown should be the first to fill such a post in the City of Winnipeg. She is a modest, unpretentious little woman, quite devoid of the assertiveness and aggressiveness that is alleged to belong to the new woman and yet without any silly pretensions of diffidence.

In her campaign addresses, which marked her as an orator of unusual gifts, she merely set forth the qualifications required by a school trustee and pointed out very modestly her own fitness for the position and then left the matter for the electors to decide. She did not stoop to any personal criticism of the man who opposed her and she made it clear, always, that she felt he had a perfect right to come out against her. That the same courtesy was not always extended to Mrs. Brown is immaterial, since the electors of her ward gave her a majority at the polls of over three hundred.

It takes courage to come out and fight a campaign such as this little woman has gone thru. Mrs. Brown, however, was not fighting for a position, but a principle. She was not particularly keen on getting onto the school board herself, but she felt that some woman ought to be there to represent the mothers' and women teachers of the city. Because there was some criticism of her candidature on account of her two little children, Mrs. Brown at one time in the campaign offered to withdraw in favor of any other woman whom the women might think more suitable. And she meant it, but the women would not consider such a suggestion. So she went on with it and fought it out to a splendid finish. In doing so, it was not alone the battle of Mrs. J. K. Brown she was fighting, but the battle of all the women who feel that a wider field of opportunity should be theirs.

GOOD PICTURES

Perhaps all of you have read Hawthorne's story of The Great Stone Face, which illustrates how, thru looking at and loving a beautiful and benign countenance formed by the outlines of the rocks on a mountain side, a boy grew into a man of beautiful character with a face which was an exact image of the wonderful features in stone.

You people in the country have beauty all about you out of doors, the miles of waving grain, the flower-decked prairie, the great sheets of drifted, sparkling snow, against which the black and grey of tree-trunks and shrubbery make a delightful contrast. To the effect of this beauty I am inclined to attribute much of the solidity and fineness of character of farmer folk.

But there is no reason why beauty in the farm home should begin and end at the front door. The process of printing has made it possible for us to choose from the great masterpieces of art for the adornment of our walls, and this at the expenditure of a few cents.

Some of you will have heard of the Perry pictures, for example. These are reproductions of great paintings which may be procured at different prices ranging from half a cent to five cents each. The one cent picture is five and a half by eight inches, the two cent seven by nine, and the five cent ten by twelve. The five cent size makes a very attractive picture mounted on a suitable card.

When for such a small expenditure of money it is possible to transplant the

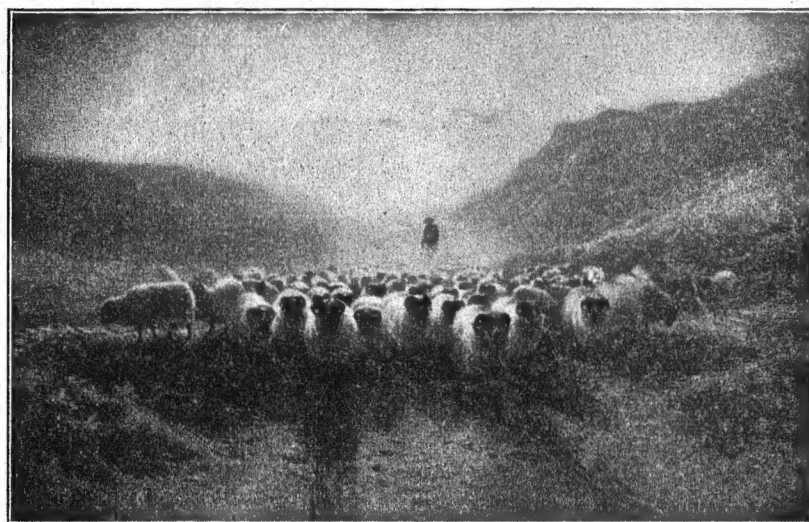
works of great artists from galleries and museums into the home, there seems to be no reason why we should depend upon the gaudily colored calendar of the local merchant for the adornment of our walls.

There is a habit of mind, common to nearly all of us who are pioneers, which makes us feel that it is an extravagance, if not an actual waste of money to spend anything on the refinements and beauties of life. We apologize to ourselves for buying books, pictures and graceful vases. Stern necessity has been our ruling principle for so many years that it is difficult for us to realize that the beautiful in life may be more useful than the useful.

The Perry pictures, however, involve such a trifling outlay of money that they should not alarm even the most economical of us. One of them is illustrated on this page, "Leaving the Hills," a famous painting by Farquharson, a great Scotch painter.

Very shortly it is our purpose to reproduce in this page a series of great paintings with a little story about the artists who produced them. From some of the letters sent in in answer to our request for suggestions for the improvement of the woman's page, we feel sure that this new feature will be appreciated by both the men and women readers of The Guide.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.
The address of this Company, should



LEAVING THE HILLS

any of you care to write to them, is The Perry Pictures Co., Boston and Malden, Mass., U.S.A.

A CARD OF THANKS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Would it be asking too much to ask you to express my great appreciation of the kindness and sympathy the farmers have shown me. They have indeed proved themselves worthy of what they were—my father's greatest friends. I cannot express my feelings myself just now, but I am sure you will be good enough to thank them thru your columns.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain,
Yours sincerely,
MURIEL TREGILLUS.
Calgary, Dec. 5.

READING FOR THE KIDDIES

Dear Miss Beynon:—Someone was asking recently for the names of magazines suitable for little children. For some years my children have subscribed to some little monthly magazines from England, which cost thirty-six cents a year, postpaid. They contain colored pictures and stories suitable for little ones, while there are two others of the same price which are better for older children from ten years up to thirteen or fourteen years. Our Little Dots and The Infant's Magazine are for the tinies, while The Children's Friend and The Child's Companion are for the older children.

The Infant's Magazine and The Children's Friend are published by S. W.

Partridge and Company, 21 and 22 Old Bailey, London, E.C.; Our Little Dots and The Child's Companion are published by The Religious Tract Society, Paternoster Row, London, England. Our Little Dots has simple songs in occasionally.

At the end of the year I bind the twelve numbers together, first placing them evenly and piercing a hole right thru with an awl and tying with fine string, doing this in about four places. A piece of cardboard cut slightly larger than the book makes good covers. I stick a picture (one of the covers of the magazines does well for this) inside and outside these and join them with a piece of colored print stuck on with glue. When quite dry, glue the back of the magazine, press down onto the cloth back, shut up and leave to dry. When dry I stick a strip of white cloth inside both back and front covers to strengthen the binding. These little books make really nice volumes and are a great delight to the young folks, who look forward greatly to their monthly mail, addressed, of course, to themselves. The knowledge that their copies will be bound into a "real book" at the end of the year if carefully kept is an incentive to keeping free from tears and finger marks. Some of my children have five or six nice volumes now which they have obtained in this way. The Prize, published by Wells, Gardner, Darton and Company, 3 Paternoster Buildings, London, Eng-

folks could not do this openly they would do it on the sly. There you are also correct, as when father goes to a committee meeting in the evenings we play cards all the time he is gone and if we think we have long enough we have a neighbor in also to play. Another thing we do is to play cards on Sunday evening when he goes to church, as we go in the morning so as to manage it that way. The oldest boy has left home on account of these things, as he said if he did not get them at home he could other places, so now he goes to the pool room and such places. We don't say much about dancing, as he would find out from others if we went secretly, but we make it up when we get the chance.

There are no amusements substituted, as we live five miles from town and there is no skating rink nearer.

Now I think if father would let us do these things it would be much better, as only harm has come of it so far and it will be liable to go further. Of course, he says he has the right and that he will rule us whatever way he likes and we are not to question. People who read this (If you don't put it in the waste paper basket) can judge for themselves and I hope if any parents are doing the same as stated here they will see the harm and try to right it for the sake of the young folks. This is getting long and as I am just a young girl, I'll close, wishing you all success in your good work for others' benefit.

TRUTH.

DISH DRYING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wished to know if it was entirely satisfactory to dry dishes on a rack and I also wanted to know how to make one, with full particulars.

MINNIE HEWITT.

I am afraid it has not proven entirely satisfactory to dry dishes in a rack. This method is used in dish washers, and most of those who have them say that they have to be wiped off afterwards.

F.M.B.

SPIRITUAL FLATTERY—WHY?

By Richard Arnold, in The Mothers' Magazine.

Jimmy was a difficult boy to control. Saturated with animal spirits, agog with activity, hands and feet more prone to work mischief than good, he was the despair of his father, his teacher—but not his mother. His father scolded, nagged and punished. His teacher, also, scolded, nagged and punished. But they accomplished little in leading Jimmy into the paths of righteousness. His mother, adopting exactly opposite methods, overlooked as far as she could Jimmy's wrongdoing and praised his every slightest effort toward being good. And she triumphed!

She didn't talk about these bits of effort that Jimmy put forth; instead, she tinged them with an air of mystery, wonder, aloofness, magic. Every night Jimmy found a tiny scented note tucked under his pillow when he went up to bed. Eagerly he felt each night for its crisp crackling surprise; happily he opened the envelope and unfolded it. It was always an encouraging note. The day that Jimmy played truant from school he knew that a notification of the fact would come from his teacher, bringing tomorrow's punishment from his father in its trail, but the bedtime note kindly overlooked Jimmy's naughtiness; instead of reproaching him for his badness, it praised him.

"Dear Jimmy"—it read,
"It was thoughtful of you to play so nicely with Little Sister today. Mother was very tired, and you gave her a long, free hour to rest in. And you made Sister so happy. Thank you, dear."
"Your Mother."

Did Jimmy overlook his own naughtiness any the less because of this pointed overlooking of it on his mother's part? Indeed, no! He knew that his mother knew. She had opened the door for him when he came in at four o'clock, ob-

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The Mail Bag

STOREKEEPERS AND CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—Your circular letter of the 1st October mentions that The Guide "has supported the efforts of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. . . . to reduce the cost of living to the farmers by supplying them with their necessities on the co-operative plan at much lower prices than ordinary," which is quite true and our union has benefited thereby by buying cedar posts and twine from both these companies. We also hope to do more co-operative buying in the future. As secretary of the association I have naturally received some attention from the merchants of our town who have passed some adverse criticism on our union not patronizing their own town. Many arguments have been advanced why we should support their town, one being that we should keep the money within our own community, another, that the merchants have given credit in big amounts to the farmers and have some very big bad debts on their books, therefore we should support them. And the merchants say we are trying to take their living from them. Now I feel that there should not be bad feeling between the farmer and the merchant in town, for it seems to me that the farmer would be badly off if he could not get in town very many little things he needs to run his farm. I do not know whether your paper has ever taken up this question of the relations that should exist between the farmer and the townsmen. I would like to treat the townspeople absolutely fair in this co-operative buying. I would like to think of your paper as being quite fair in your support of the farmer; that you do not wish to harm anyone that is striving to earn his living honestly who is not a farmer. If you think this question would be of any interest to your readers I should be very glad to know your views. I am sure that there are quite a number of U.F.A. secretaries feel rather sensitive in the matter.

WM. HALSALL,
Sec'y Willow Hollow Local, U.F.A.
Killam, Alta.

Note—The above from Mr. Halsall is a valuable contribution to the co-operative discussion. This problem of the relation between the farmer and the country merchant is one that must be worked out in each community. Certainly there is no desire to array the two against each other, and the only principle upon which the problem can be properly solved is that of "the greatest good to the greatest number." We shall be pleased to hear from other secretaries or other readers who have given thought to this problem and are prepared to give some helpful suggestions in regard to it.—Editor.

THE LAST WAR?

Editor, Guide:—The remark is now frequently made that the present war will be the last of the world's wars, and surely every sane man and woman hopes that it may be. But we should do more than hope; we should do something to justify hope. Doubtless thruout all the periods of the world's history there have been people who hoped that war should cease, but, generally speaking, they contented themselves with having done that much. The fact is that no evil will down of itself; it must be put down, and the sooner the people of the world realize this truth with regard to war the more quickly will something substantial be accomplished for the freeing of humanity from this worst of all scourges.

When the present war is over there will be movements set afoot for world peace in addition to those which are already organized, and in these all may find opportunity to do their share. The Guide is setting a splendid example. If even half the newspapers and periodicals of Europe and America had the wisdom to work as vigorously for the abolition of war our hopes would soon find their fulfillment.

D. E. JACKSON.
Polwarth, Sask., Oct. 13, 1914.

DISLOYAL FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I am secretary of Stonewall Local of the U.F.A., and am interested in the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. I know that a lot of the farmers and shareholders in the above company sell their grain to line elevators when they are offered a higher price. They do not seem to

more from line companies, and go and boast about it, thinking they were smart men, not understanding that what they get extra where there is a farmers' elevator, where there is no farmers' elevator the farmer gets less in comparison.

THOS. PARTRIDGE.
Monitor, Alta.

HOLLY WREATH AND MISTLETOE

Holly wreath and mistletoe—
Hang them high, and hang them low;
Berries white and berries red,
Festooned arches overhead,
Green and red, green and white,
In the glowing candle-light;
All along the hallway dim,
And the yawning fireplace trim.
Here a spray and there a bow—
Holly wreath and mistletoe!

In the window, o'er the door,
From the ceiling to the floor,
Where the lads and lassies fair
Stand beneath the winding stair;
Glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes
Speak of many a glad surprise;
Merry laugh—a gallant bold,
And the story soon is told.
Hang them high, and hang them low—
Holly wreath and mistletoe!

—Granville Osborne

understand that it is only to break farmers' companies that they give higher prices. I am an advocate of a penalty of two or three cents on the dollar to all shareholders who sell their grain to elevators outside their own company, as I do not think it fair to loyal members to have to run the risk of the company suffering thru the disloyal members. I think if this matter was given more publicity the farm-

FREIGHT ON FRUIT

Editor, Guide:—I am enclosing my renewal for The Guide, and at the same time I would draw your attention to the excessive freight rates charged on fruit to our point, Wetaskiwin, Alta. Some time ago a Mr. Petersen sent and purchased thru the G.G. Co. a car of mixed apples, which arrived here last month. This car contained 160 barrels, and the freight



ONE OF THE TRIALS OF THE FRONTIERSMAN
A snapshot on the trail to Peace River

ers would demand to be protected, as I know that a great many successful co-operative companies in all parts of the world are protected by the penalty system. I know what a hard time they have had in the United States in their co-operative elevator companies, and I understand that it is only since they adopted the penalty system that they are making any headway in their companies. I know shareholders in our co-operative elevator companies in neighboring towns where they have a farmers' elevator, take a cent a bushel

rate charged and paid was \$325. Here is a country starving for fruit. I am given to understand that fruit in the fruit growing centres is not worth the picking. One does not wonder at it when such an embargo is laid upon it as the above.

G. H. MANSER.
Lewisville, Alta.,

MISTRUSTS MANUFACTURERS

Editor, Guide:—In common with all who had any knowledge of the late lamented W. J. Tregillus, I deeply deplore his early taking off, and regret to belie

with Mr. Fream, that he cannot be replaced.

Your cartoon on page 6 of The Guide of November 18 is scarcely happy. The upper one represents a tug of war between five manufacturers and four farmers, and the contest shows an even draw. To truly represent the actual situation, the picture should have shown two or three well nourished manufacturers on one end of the rope, and a hundred or two small, thin, hungered farmers on the other, not able to hold their own against the few manufacturers. The second picture shows the manufacturers and farmers all on one end as against the farmers' burden on the other, pulling to get them off.

But will they? You think they will, but you seem to have a lot of correspondents who don't. Now as betwixt you both, will you allow me to say that as the burden on the farmers, of which they complain, mostly went to swell the fortunes of the manufacturers, it is just as likely that they, the manufacturers, will consent to their removal, as it is, that the "Leopard will get rid of his spots and the Ethiopian will change his skin, but not much more so." You know how slow such boards of enquiry move. It is just to tide over the next federal election.

JAMES FINDLAY.

Note—We are sorry Mr. Findlay does not like the cartoon referred to, but if he will look at it again he will see that instead of the upper picture representing an even draw between the manufacturers and farmers, the latter are being pulled over the line. The lower picture is labeled "As it should be" not "As it is." Whether or not this ideal will ever be realized, is a matter of opinion. Time alone will decide.—Editor.

"MADE IN CANADA"

Editor, Guide:—In reading Mr. Dixon's letter, the question of "What is Patriotism?" bothered me again as it has a good many times. To my mind, Patriotism is, or should be, support of your own government, or at least what should be our own government. Am I right? If so, what am I to do with this "Made in Canada" talk that is being thrown at me in all directions? To give an instance, two years ago I required a new 12 inch gang plow. Our local agent had two makes, one made in the United States and the other made in Canada; they were both the same price. I told the agent I was too patriotic to buy the Canadian plow. Why? he asked. Because, I told him, the American we know was made in the United States, and when it reached the line it had to pay a duty of some seven or eight dollars which our government got, whereas the Canadian plow, being exactly the same price, paid no duty; that is, the government did not get the seven or eight dollars. Who did get the seven or eight dollars? I bought the American plow, and, as I said before, I thought and still think, I was more patriotic than if I had bought the Canadian plow. If my reasoning is right, how about this "Made in Canada" cry? Is Patriotism supporting your own government, or is it merely supporting Canadian manufacturers? It seems to me if this last is correct, its true name would be "Charity," not Patriotism. We call a man who volunteers for the front Patriotic, and rightly so, I think, as he is fighting for us all, farmers, manufacturers, etc. This Patriotism I can understand, but when it comes to the "Made in Canada" brand I am stuck. If it was enlarged to "Made in the Empire" it

Continued on Page 26

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, tho not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Profit Robber

An Article concerning Smut in Grains which organized effort will overthrow

There are a great many factors which mitigate against the production year after year of maximum grain crops. Some of these cannot be controlled and must be allowed for as possible risks. Others, however, can be materially reduced providing it is realized that the control measures are effective and at the same time not unnecessarily costly. In a great many instances, however, too little thought is given to detail in grain production until the crop is harvested, and then the lessons learned from reduced yields are rapidly forgotten in following out the old prescribed order during the rush time in the following spring.

The damage done to crops thruout the American continent due to smut is probably scarcely considered worthy of any more than a passing thought, but when it is recorded in black and white that in the United States alone in 1911 a loss of over \$33,500,000 was estimated as being due to smut, it will be realized that this factor is indeed an important one. The loss to the individual producer who grows smutted crops is, of course, much larger than the average for the whole country and as such it is not considered too high to estimate the loss as ten per cent. of the total possible crop. But the reduction in yield is not the only source of loss. Smutted grain is discriminated against on the market. Grain badly affected with smut has to be washed and scoured before it can be used for milling purposes. This necessitates the installation of special machinery in the flour mills and hence lowers the price paid for affected grain. If the damage due to smut thruout the country were recognized, in all probability a vigorous campaign to control it would result. The trouble is, however, that too few recognize that smut is affecting their crops. A few smutty heads are noticed perhaps, but it is not realized that probably these few heads will represent a loss of from two to ten per cent in the out turn of the crop. Such, however, is often the case.

In view of the fact that all the common smuts of grain, with the exception of smut in corn, can be prevented, there is no reason why this tremendous waste should be allowed to continue after the simple and comparatively inexpensive treatment as outlined below is consistently practiced before seeding each year on the Western farms.

Different Smuts of Wheat

The stinking smut of wheat, often called "bunt," is easily distinguished in the field when the grain is almost ripe. The smutted parts are usually slightly stunted and the heads stand more erect than the heavy, sound heads. The chaff is spread apart more or less by the dark swollen kernels. When the tough skin of the grain is broken a dark, smeary, dust-like mass is disclosed, which has a peculiar fetid odor like that of decaying fish. This odor can sometimes be noticed at a distance of several rods to leeward of a badly affected grain field. The loss due to this smut results not only from the destruction of the kernels of diseased plants, but also from the dockage in marketing grain from smutted crops. The photograph shows a head of wheat affected with stinking smut and also some of the swollen smut-filled kernels. Another kind of smut affecting wheat is known as loose smut. This is most noticeable at heading time. In the smutted heads the kernels and chaff are replaced by a dark, sooty mass which is soon blown away by the wind, leaving bare stems that are usually not noticed at harvest time. Of course, all such smutted plants are a dead loss in the crop and sound plants should have been in their place. The covered smut of barley is most noticeable several days after the barley is fully headed. The smutted heads are darker in color than sound heads and the kernels are composed of greenish black masses of smut. These are not blown away by the wind, but remain until the grain is harvested and

threshed, when the smutted heads are broken. Many of the smut masses are not separated by the threshing machine but remain in the grain, smearing it with smut.

Loose smut of barley is most noticeable at heading time, the smutted heads being composed of dark, sooty masses, which are blown away by the wind exactly as in the loose smut of wheat, leaving the erect stems without heads.

Smut of oats is most easily noticed a little before the grain is ripe, when smutted plants are found to be shorter and to stand more erect than sound plants. In place of the kernels there are dark masses of smut dust, which sometimes are covered by the chaff and sometimes are left fully exposed. Like the stinking smut of wheat this smut is of two kinds which are so similar that for practical purposes they may be handled as one. Corn smut is unlike the smuts of the small grains in that it not only occurs on the head, or tassel, and on the ears, but also on the stalk. When present it is very noticeable as it forms dark smut boils or masses on various portions of the corn plant. As a rule, however,

These, like seeds, may germinate immediately or lie dormant from season to season and serve to propagate the smut from one crop to another. There are many kinds of smuts and each resembles the other to a large extent as to life habits. But in some respects they differ and are just as distinct as the various kinds of green plants. Thus smut from barley cannot live in wheat or oats and the same is similarly true of the smuts of the other grains. Practically every farmer in the West knows about, or has seen smut and this universal distribution calls for action on the part of each to control the large annual loss due to this plant parasite. The life habits of the various kinds of smut are characteristic and each differ in some respect from the other but for practical purposes they may be divided into two classes, depending upon the treatment to which they may be subjected.

Control of Smut

Clean seed is of primary importance in the control of smut. This may be obtained in two ways. First, by using seed from a crop which had no smut in

smut, it may be threshed by a machine which has handled smutty grain on another farm. Some of these spores will remain in the body of the machine and the clean grain coming in contact with them will become in its turn affected with smut. The same is true of any subsequent handling to which the grain may be subjected. Bags, bins, fanning mills and any other machinery which has been in contact with smutty grain will hold some spores and pass them on to the grain which otherwise might be quite clean. Thus, in a community where smut is present, it is almost impossible to keep grain fields free from its damaging effects, merely by depending upon the use of clean seed.

Three treatments are advocated for the control of this disease, namely, by means of hot water, copper sulphate or bluestone and formalin. If very small quantities of seed are to be treated, hot water can be used to advantage. All that is required is to soak the seed in hot water at a temperature of 132 degrees to 133 degrees F. for ten to fifteen minutes. The seed is then dried and sown immediately. This system cannot be used in any very large degree because of the apparatus required to heat the water and the care which has to be taken in keeping the exact temperature and promptly drying the treated grain. Hence, altho very effective when done properly, it is not advocated for use to any extent on Western farms.

Between the other two treatments there is little to choose, both being efficient and both requiring almost similar preparation and method of application.

The Bluestone Treatment

The bluestone treatment consists in treating the seed grain with a solution of copper sulphate in water. In this method a solution composed of one pound of copper sulphate to four gallons of water is used. This is put into barrels or vats and the grain is immersed in it for a minute or so. Any smut balls which rise to the surface should be skimmed off. When all kernels are thoroughly wet the grain is removed and dried, and it is then ready to be sown. The main objection to the copper-sulphate treatment is that it will injure the seed to some extent. Even if the treatment has been very carefully performed, the solution will soak into and injure seed which has been scratched or slightly cracked in the threshing machine. If not altogether killed, such seed is weakened so that the plants start in life severely handicapped. Oats and barley are more injured by this treatment than wheat and should never be treated in this way.

The formalin treatment consists of treating the seed with a solution of commercial formalin in water. Commercial formalin, which is a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde gas in water, can be bought by the pint or in bulk and one pound will treat from twenty-five to fifty bushels of grain. The formalin solution should be guaranteed to contain 40 per cent. of formaldehyde gas by volume. The formalin is mixed with water at the rate of one pound of formalin to forty-five gallons of water. The grain is sprinkled or soaked in this solution until every kernel is thoroughly wet. To facilitate matters there are on the market several machines, known as grain picklers, which are used to apply the water solution. These consist of some means, usually a worm worked by a cog which is turned by hand, or a spiral thread on a cone shaped central axis which is free to revolve when grain runs onto it from a hopper. Into the worm box or onto the top of the cone, a small stream of the liquid is allowed to trickle and this, when the grain is passed thru, covers it thoroughly. The use of a pickler where large quantities of seed are handled lightens the task of treating the grain and, if properly regulated, ensures the thorough wetting of all the kernels. After wetting, the seed is well covered with bags or blankets to keep the gas which

Continued on Page 15



Loose smut of wheat, showing four smutted heads at various stages of development and for comparison a sound wheat head.

it is less destructive to the corn crop than the other cereal smuts are to the small grains.

Life Habits of Smut

Smuts are plants which live in the tissues of other plants, such as grains and grasses. They are composed of numerous fine, almost colorless threads, or runners, and steal their nourishment from the food prepared by the green plants for their own use. In fact, a smut cannot long grow outside a living plant. When the smut infected plant is about to mature, seed formation is often prevented and the smut forms the smut masses, composed of large numbers of very small dark bodies called spores.

it and which was kept clean, or second, by treating the seed by some method which will kill the smut and leave the germinating quality of the seed uninjured. It may seem at first easy to obtain and sow seed which is not affected with smut spores, but, really, this is not the case. It is next to impossible to know whether or not a crop is absolutely free from smut. There may be a few smutted heads in the crop and these might very easily be overlooked. Each one of these produces thousands of minute spores which may become distributed over the seed, so that a smutted plant of one year may give rise to hundreds the next. Then again, even if the crop is absolutely free from

EXECUTIVE

Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
 Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
 Vice-Pres.: A. G. Hawkes, Percival
 Sec.-Treas.: J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw
 Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
 Thos. Sales, Langham
 J. F. Reid, Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
 George Langley, Maymont
 C. E. Platt, Tantallon
 W. J. Thompson, Warman
 J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw

BROADVIEW DISTRICT CONVENTION

The Second Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association for District No. 6 was held in Broadview on Friday, November 13. Delegates were present from Broadview, Whitewood, Percival, Red Jacket, Grenfell, Summerbury and Wolseley.

A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, Vice-President of the Association; J. B. Musselman, of Moose Jaw, Secretary; Dr. Platt, of Tantallon, Director at Large; J. W. Easton, of Moosomin, Director, and F. W. Redman, of Grenfell, District Director, were the principal speakers.

In the morning a convention secretary was appointed, and a resolution committee, composed of Chas. Bishop, Thos. Sim, A. G. Hawkes, F. J. McDougall, and F. W. Redman elected, which met to redraft resolutions.

At the afternoon session the following resolutions were discussed and adopted:—

"Whereas this Association, having learned that the Federal Government has appointed commissioners to superintend the handling of the relief funds of the said government in the dried-out areas of the West, and

Whereas we have heard that such commissioners refuse relief to those parties who will not buy from specified local dealers, irrespective of the amount of such local charges;

Whereas the funds so distributed by the said government are charged as a mortgage against the settler's land;

Therefore, be it resolved that this Association request our Central to use its influence with the said government with a view to allowing such settlers to buy from those sources where they can use such relief to the best advantages.

Whereas gophers do a great deal of damage to crops adjoining railway right-of-ways and as the railway grade is such a breeding place for gophers;

Resolved that the government should enact legislation to compel railway companies to poison or otherwise destroy all gophers on their right-of-ways three times yearly during the months of May, June and July.

Whereas we are convinced of the incorrect weighing of our grain on country elevator scales year after year, by reason of these weights having been checked by various means as weighing on other scales and loading over platforms, etc.,

Be it resolved that the government consider means of erecting and operating a scale in each town where grain and other farm produce can be weighed and this weight to be acceptable to buyer.

Resolved that the attention of the Board of Grain Commissioners be drawn to the fact that operators of country elevators do not always fill out particulars on a cash grain ticket, and that such operators should be liable to a more severe penalty for so violating the Grain Act.

Resolved that this Convention is of the opinion that immediate steps should be taken for further consolidation of the co-operative tradings of the association and of the various co-operative associations, and that the Central should be capitalized and all necessary constitutional changes and additions to the charter of the association be made to facilitate this consolidation.

Coal Shortages

Whereas there is frequently considerable shortage in carloads of coal and whereas the freight is at times as much as the purchase price of the coal, so that the purchaser pays not only for the coal which he does not receive, but for freight as well on coal

which the railway company does not haul;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Federal government be asked to make full investigation into this matter and to inquire fully into facilities for and practices in weighing coal by shippers, and further that President Maharg be delegated to take up this matter with the Minister of Trade and Commerce during his approaching visit to Ottawa.

Resolved that this convention endorse with hearty approval the action of the Central Board of Directors in appointing a committee on economics to investigate banking, taxation and transportation, and to report at the annual meeting on the possibility of establishing an agricultural bank in Saskatchewan.

Whereas the British Empire, of which the Dominion of Canada is an integral part, is engaged in a dreadful war with a powerful, astute and relentless enemy, and,

Whereas the Empire has engaged in the war, not with the purpose of conquest or aggrandisement, but in defence of a basic moral principle of international jurisprudence, and

Whereas the Saskatchewan G.G.A. has ever been loyal to Canada and Empire,

Therefore, be it resolved, that this annual convention of District No. 6 of said association express hereby its hearty approval of the action taken by the Central executive in instituting a Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund; and further that we will encourage and support both a cash contribution fund and the Patriotic Acre Fund as set forth by circular from the central secretary.

Organization Committee

The following organization committee was appointed: Frank Burrill, Indian Head; Chas. Bray, Wolseley; Robt. Mills, Summerbury; A. A. Richardson, Grenfell; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; R. J. McDougall, Red Jacket.

The weather during the afternoon became very stormy and the attendance at the evening session was not as large as expected. However, representation from the different associations was good.

The chairman, F. W. Redman, spoke briefly on the positions to which the associations in this district had fallen in the past few years, but it was gratifying to know that new locals are asking for organization and old ones for reinstatement.

J. W. Easton, Moosomin, director for South Eastern Saskatchewan, spoke on the necessity for an efficient and complete organization. Every school house should be the centre for an association. He also pointed out that the trek to the city of our best young men and women which has been going on for years, must be stopped by improving social conditions on the farm, thus making farm life more attractive. The great percentage of the unemployment in the cities today had been caused by these country boys, with stronger minds and broader visions, pushing the weaker in the cities to one side.

Mr. Easton stated that a few years ago the G.G.A. had but one problem to solve, so they thought, that of transportation, but as they grew their problems multiplied, by reason of their self education, which enabled them to see their own rights better. They had a great opportunity to use co-operation as a lever, but they must have more weight on the end of that lever, which meant still greater membership.

Economic Conditions

Dr. Platt, of Tantallon, also spoke on the social and economic conditions as they exist in the Dominion at present. The one great question that is

being asked, whether one goes to city or country is "What is the matter?" As a basic fact he stated that thirty years ago 85 per cent. of the population was on the land. Now about 50 per cent. was there and the other 50 per cent. in the cities, and it took half of the rural population to produce enough to keep the cities. This is a most deplorable condition for so young a country to be in. The doctor thought the best attraction for the human race was the opportunity for making dollars, and what was needed was more capital for the farmers until people would believe they could earn more money on the farm than in the city. He illustrated the thousand and one schemes which the city folks had developed—such as real estate booms, oil and mine stock companies, patent medicine concerns, etc.—to make money easily, not earn it. The day is near when these things will be made right by reason of this organization which is growing to such great proportions. Agriculture being the basic industry of the country, the farmers have the best opportunity to improve conditions.

A. G. Hawkes, of Percival, gave a report of the recent conference which the representatives of the farmers had with the Canadian Manufacturers' association, at the latter's invitation, in Winnipeg. The manufacturers had a proposition to put up to the farmers whereby millions of acres of land in the West could be broken up and cropped to help out in the inevitable feed shortage during the war. The farmers' representatives pointed out conditions as they existed in the West today, and convinced the manufacturers that their proposition was not feasible at all. The farmers also gave the manufacturers something really substantial to think about and the result in future will probably be that these two organizations, instead of fighting each other will each come half way and pull together.

J. B. Musselman, secretary of the Association, Moose Jaw, spoke first of the patriotic funds established by the central executive, giving particular emphasis to the Patriotic Acre fund. This idea, if taken up enthusiastically by everyone, will be one of the greatest advertisements this country has ever received. Think of the enormous amount that can be raised in this way, as coming from the western farmers. At the close of the war it will attract the attention of the civilized world to the possibilities of this country.

Co-operation

Mr. Musselman then spoke on what had been done by the Central as a purchasing agent for the locals. This work has been successful beyond all expectations and there will be no stopping the movement. He pointed out that the cost of distribution by retailers was too great at present, as they were too numerous. The retailers are doing a good service which they can always do, but it can be done by fewer of them and direct wholesale buying can be done. The credit system, as made use of by many at present, must be done away with as soon as possible.

The Association now has 850 locals and this will be 1,000 by the end of the year.

Mr. Musselman said the policy the Central was pursuing in its Co-operative Trading Department, was one of absolute honesty and frankness. He was insisting on a square deal from wholesalers and others, and the Central was ready to stand behind every statement they made. They would handle nothing but the very best values obtainable. An attempt is also being made to obtain as many supplies as possible in the province.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Dist. No. 1—B. N. Hendrichs, Outlook
 2—M. F. Roddy, Rouleau
 3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
 4—R. M. Johnston, Eastview
 5—J. W. Easton, Moosomin
 6—F. W. Redman, Grenfell
 7—C. O. A. Travis, Govan
 8—Thorn M. Eddy, Bethune
 9—John F. Reid, Orcadia
 10—J. L. Rooke, Togo
 11—T. Sales, Langham
 12—Andrew Knox, Prince Albert
 13—W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie
 14—John N. Burrill, Cabri
 15—Frank Burton, Vanguard

In outlining the prospect for the future he said it was very bright. The co-operative trading scheme was the cause of the formation of many new locals and there would be no stopping the co-operative movements on foot until the farmers were masters of the situation.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the speakers and also to the town of Broadview for the free use of its hall during the day and evening.

The convention closed by singing the National Anthem.

NORTH END NEWS

Dear Sir:—At our meeting of even date the following were chosen as delegates to represent this Association at the District Convention at Biggar on December 4: M. H. Kine, W. J. Levitt and W. T. Atkins. I am enclosing four resolutions which this Association would like discussed at the convention.

We intend holding a social and dance in aid of the Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund on December 2 and hope to send you a substantial donation.

I am enclosing cheque for \$7.00 for Central's share of membership fees, making \$18 for the year (36 members).

CHARLES GOULD,

Sec. North End G.G.A.

WINTER IS HERE

Dear Sir:—We have been considering the advisability of organizing a local branch of the Grain Growers' Association and thru the kindness of Mr. Parker, of East Manitou Lake Association, we have been furnished with a copy of the constitution and by-laws and proceeded to elect a set of officers in accordance with the same, which are as follows: President, Wm. McGonnigle; Vice-President, A. Prongee; Secretary, James McQueen; Directors: O. Beaudry, H. Geho, Wm. Parry, C. Morgan, N. R. Dextrause, F. B. Barnett. We enclose herewith membership fees and would ask that you forward us literature and information as to proper mode of procedure.

JAMES McQUEEN,

Sec. Winter Local.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' SONG

(To the tune of "Marching Through Georgia.")

We are ten thousand farmers, and we come with muscles strong;
 We have the furrowed acres which we plant the wheat upon,
 We've horses and machinery to make the work go on

While we are farming the prairie.

Chorus:

Hooray! Hooray! the dollar wheat we see;
 Hooray! Hooray! there's cash for you and me,
 And there shall be no mixing from Fort William to the sea,
 While we are farming the prairie.

We'll send our men to Ottawa; we'll pay their way down there,
 To tell the politicians that they must be on the square;
 While making laws for Canada they must be just and fair,
 While we are farming the prairie.
 (Chorus)

We've got a Hawkes to see the bargains; Sales to make them go,
 A Reid to read your orders, and a Dunning to get the dough,
 Musselman throws the middleman out and keeps expenses low,
 So farming will pay on the prairie.
 (Chorus)

CHAS. BUNDY.

Dundurn.

Hon. Pres.—James Bower - - - Red Deer
President—
Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner, Ed-
 monton; Second, James Speakman, Penhold;
 Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer; Fourth, Rice
 Sheppard, Strathcona.
Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream - - - - - Calgary
Sec.—Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge - - - Calgary

THE LATE PRESIDENT

At the request of the resolution committee of Floral Union, No. 471, I have pleasure in publishing herewith a resolution passed by that union re the loss of our late President, W. J. Tregillus. We would very much like to publish all the communications we have received from individuals and local unions all over the Province, but this would be quite out of the question with the limited amount of space at our disposal. The messages have come in from many points outside of the Province. We can only take this opportunity of publicly thanking all those who have written us, and assuring them once more that their kindness has been sincerely appreciated. The messages have been forwarded in every case to Mr. Tregillus' family.

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our late President, Mr. Wm. J. Tregillus, we mourn the loss of so noble a citizen, whose thoughts, words and deeds were of that character as to be a great inspiration to all mankind. We sympathize with the family in their hour of sorrow and we also condole with those closely connected with him in the management of the United Farmers of Alberta, for his loss is inexpressible.

"Therefore, be it resolved that Floral Union, No. 471, set aside a page in their records for one who was the greatest friend the United Farmers of Alberta had."

THE WOMEN'S CONVENTION

We are in receipt of a letter from Mrs. H. W. Bubcock, secretary of Lea Park Women's Institute. We are very pleased indeed to note that this, the oldest established women's institute in the Province of Alberta, will again be sending a delegate to our Women's Convention to be held in Edmonton next month. We hope that their example will be followed by others and that as many of our unions as possible will be sending at least one lady delegate to take part in the convention which is being arranged for them.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund received at this office to date are as follows:—

Previously acknowledged	\$178.60
Willow Hollow Union, No. 332..	25.00
Caraforth Union, No. 202.....	80.00
Custer Union, No. 526	30.80
Spring Ridge No. 80 (third con- tribution)	14.00
John H. Page, Lorraine	2.50
Total	\$330.90

PATRIOTIC FUND

Carlton Union, No. 253	\$ 12.05
John H. Page, Lorraine	2.50
Total	\$ 14.55

RED CROSS FUND

Women's Auxiliary, Acme Union No. 62	\$ 31.15
Women's Auxiliary, Lake Thel- ma, No. 371	7.35
Total	\$ 38.50

FEELING HARD TIMES

Berenice Union, No. 531, reports the best meeting they have ever had on the occasion of their annual meeting, held December 4. Some additional members were secured. It is difficult for many to pay in their subscriptions on account of the complete loss of crop experienced by the members this year. We are glad, however, that this has not caused them to keep away from their meetings. We want every man who has been connected with the organization in the past to continue his connection in the future, and while it is necessary of course, that membership dues should be kept paid up as far as possible, our constitution allows a fair amount of latitude, and we hope that those members who are not in a position to spare

the dollar at the present time, will still continue in the work, with a determination to make up arrears as soon as a change of fortune will permit. Personally, I would very much dislike to think that the membership in any of our unions had fallen off because it was practically impossible for farmers in that district to pay out the necessary dues and they have therefore felt it necessary to sever their connection with our work. Four of the six old Directors were returned to the Board of the Union, and P. N. Green is now President, with August Mason acting as Vice-President. J. F. McLarnan was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

PRAIRIE PARK RE-INSTATED

We have heard again from Prairie Park Union, No. 42, and we are glad to be able to reinstate this union on our books. We understand that failure to hear from this union for some time past has been due to the illness of their Secretary, W. E. Hampshire, whom we take this opportunity of congratulating on his recovery. The union hopes to send its quota of delegates to the Edmonton convention.

We are pleased to note that the perishable fruit which was secured for this union among others, arrived in splendid condition, only one box being partially spoilt. The secretary sends thanks on behalf of the union to the Central Office for putting them in touch with the firm from whom they received these goods. We have received several marks of appreciation from other unions in connection with the work that we were able to do in this way during the past summer. The same are very greatly appreciated.

QUEENSTOWN REPORTS

We are pleased to note that John Glambeck, who has been connected with our association for so long as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Queenstown Union, No. 160, has now been appointed President of the union, and will also be a delegate to the annual convention at Edmonton. He has just forwarded us a very interesting report of the union, which reads as follows:—

"The Queenstown Farmers' Local, No. 160, held its annual meeting, Friday, December 4, 1914, in the Queenstown school. As usual, the members showed up strong and there was standing room only. This over-crowding resulted in a movement being started to build a hall for meetings and entertainments as soon as enough money can be collected, and \$175 was subscribed at the meeting. The reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer showed that the union was progressing. There are 126 members on the books, of whom about 75 are in good standing. In spite of the fact that the union is badly handicapped in being so far from the railroad, considerable buying in carload lots has been done during the year, of fence posts, flour, wire, apples, etc. Members have also bought considerable supplies from the Farmers' elevator at Gleichen and from the co-operative store at Vulcan. As both seed and feed oats are badly needed in the district, the secretary was instructed to communicate with unions in the north and other parties having feed to sell. A resolution re railroad building thru Queenstown was passed and a committee was appointed to obtain signatures for a petition to the C.P.R. and also to obtain signatures for a telephone petition to have branch telephone lines built next year. The trunk line was built last summer. A resolution re the exemption from school and other taxes of land leased by cattlemen was adopted, and this will be sent to the annual convention of the U.F.A. with the request that steps be taken to have exemption of taxes repealed. At 6 p.m. supper was served from two cook cars belonging to members of the union. After supper, an entertainment was

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

District Directors

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Banbury; Edmonton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton; Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

given including a very instructive address on co-operative buying and selling by the manager of the Vulcan Co-operative Store. A dance, in which all the young people of the district took part completed the program."

IMPROMPTU SPEAKING

At the last meeting of Union No. 553 it was arranged to hold meetings fortnightly during the winter months. It was further decided in order to induce members to speak on different subjects, that a question box be one of the features of future meetings. A number of slips bearing the name of some particular subject were placed in these boxes and every member was required to draw a slip and speak for at least two minutes on the subject which he happened to draw. The feature proved a great success. The questions covered such subjects as single tax, prohibition, back to the land movement, woman's suffrage and numerous others. A debate has been arranged for the next meeting of the union to be held on December 19.

A GAY UNION

H. C. McDaniel, the new Secretary of Whitla Union, in the course of a report draws attention to the fact that the union is putting on a social at Whitla once a month, or oftener, for the benefit of the union, their friends and the organization generally. The program consists of a short time allotted to cards, also allowance for readings, recitals, debate discussion, supper and dancing. The secretary remarks that the union has not been published in The Guide as having been reinstated, but as a matter of fact, The Guide, with information to that effect was actually on the press at the time of writing.

A HARD FIGHT

One of our newest unions and one which has had to make a hard fight for existence is Atlee Union, No. 664. A very encouraging letter has just been received from their secretary, together with membership dues. The union has recently purchased two cars of coal and seems well satisfied with the results. The union, besides being in a district which was particularly hard hit with the dry summer, is further handicapped by having no hall to meet in, and consequently, has to make use of the home of one of their members. A Xmas tree is being sent to the union to help them in spending, what we hope will be, a very enjoyable Xmas.

WILKINSON WILL STUDY

We have another very full report from Wilkinson Union, No. 636. This union is seeking information re the formation of a Rural Municipality and also hopes to have a speaker from the Department of Agriculture at a meeting to be held in the near future; the subject to be "Better Farming Methods." This union has sent in for twenty-five copies of the "Course of Study" pamphlet, issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This is the biggest order received to date.

BOTHA PROSPERING

Botha Union also held their annual meeting and have retained the same set of officers as were elected last year. The secretary reports that the union has experienced the most prosperous year of its history, having purchased three cars of posts, one of wire, and co-operated with Gadsby Union on three cars of flour. The local price of apples was reduced 25c per box. Formoline and twine were also secured at reduced prices from local dealers. Plow shares and numerous other articles of hardware have also been extensively purchased. The membership of the union is sixty-five, and it is stated that if a larger percentage would turn out to the meetings, considerably more work could have been done than has been, and a corresponding increase in saving to the community would have been effected thereby.

W. Mather, secretary of Drumgrow Union No. 597, has again written in, and we are glad to learn that the union is still alive, after a temporary falling off during the summer months. The union held a good meeting on Saturday, December 5, and propose to go ahead with an order for several carloads of goods in the spring. At the present time they are buying their coal oil direct, saving considerably thereby. The union has a number of good enthusiastic members and should be heard from in the future.

Grand Meadow Union No. 628 held their annual meeting and re-elected the same officers who were appointed at their organization meeting a short time ago. The union has twenty-seven paid-up members on the books, with several transferred from other unions. The next meeting of the union will be the first Tuesday in January, when membership will be renewed and it is hoped that the union will be as strong as ever. The secretary remarks that they will be sending one delegate to the convention at Edmonton and that they have found it very profitable to be organized.

A new union has been organized at Biddeford, with our old friend C. I. Freeman, late of Whitla, in as secretary. The union starts off with a membership of eleven fully paid up and promises of many more. A. Wright is the president.

The secretary of Seafeld Union No. 610 reports having had considerable trouble to get the members out to meetings, but adds that ladies are attending during this winter and giving great help. At the last meeting of the union, December 3, officers were elected for the year 1915.

We are glad to hear concerning one of our old stand-bys, in the Staveley district, that things are in line for re-organization there at an early date. It is anticipated that this will take place early in the new year.

Another remittance of membership dues is to hand from Sunshine Union No. 538, making a total membership of forty-three paid up for the year. This is one of the unions affiliated with the Crossfield District Association.

Lonebutte Union organized in the spring of this year and forwards a further remittance, bringing their total membership up to 71. This union is making splendid headway.

Langdon Union, No. 109, is sending two delegates to the convention and the secretary, Mr. Welshimer, has arranged to organize a new union at Chendle in the near future.

Another union to be reinstated is Milton Union, No. 52. T. F. Roberts, of Lacombe, Secretary, seems to have a difficult row to hoe in this neighborhood. With some thirty names on the books of the union it has been all they can do for the last year or two to reach double figures.

Horsehaven Union No. 460 comes along with another batch of membership dues, bringing their total paid-up membership for the year to 103, with 19 on the books from whom membership dues are still to be collected. The union anticipates sending ten delegates to the convention this year, at least two of whom will be ladies.

The following unions have been reinstated this week:—Milton, No. 52; Aldersyde, No. 219; Prairie Park, No. 42, and Buckeye, No. 313.

A HAPPY XMAS

On behalf of the Central Office and Board of Directors, we wish our unions and members a Happy Xmas and all prosperity in the year 1915.

OFFICERS:	
Honorary President:	Viriden
J. W. Scallion President:	
R. C. Henders Vice-President:	Culross
J. S. Wood Secretary-Treasurer:	Oakville
R. McKenzie	Winnipeg

ORGANIZATION WORK

A meeting was held at Mountainside school, near Whitewater, recently for the purpose of forming a branch of the G.G.A. An address was given by organizer McCuish as to the aims and objects of the Association. The following officers were elected for carrying on the work of the branch: President, N. Carlson; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Fleming; Directors: P. McCorquodale, C. J. Hamsworth, S. Ramson, S. Coldbick, L. Healy, and R. Atterstrom.

There are thirty-nine paid up members to start with. Meetings will be held on the first Thursday in each month and a committee has been appointed to draw up a program for the winter. Speakers from the Central organization will be made welcome. Copies of the constitution and by-laws and any other literature available for our guidance will be appreciated.

A NEW BRANCH

On Friday evening, December 11, a new branch of the G. G. A. was organized at Pine View to work in affiliation with the Ericksdale branch. Alex Forsyth was elected President, Robt. Kennedy Vice-President, and J. F. Lamb Secretary-Treasurer, with six directors. They are getting a petition signed with a view to securing an agent at Ericksdale station.

THRU RATES

The following resolution was duly passed at a recent meeting of Morris G. G. A. This will come up at the convention: Whereas there seems to be no understanding between the different railway companies regarding rates on goods by carlots which require to be transferred from one line of railway to another in order to reach their destination; Whereas the rate per cwt. per mile is reduced for every 25 miles a car travels on the same line of railway up to 100 miles, after which the reduction is applied every 50 miles and a fractional part of said 25 or 50 miles is counted as the full 25 or 50 miles; Whereas in case of a car requiring to travel on two or more lines of railway, each railway company charges as per schedule for the number of miles car has travelled on their line and each company anything over 25 or 50 miles, and over 50 miles as 75, over 75 as 100, and over 100 as 150 miles, rates for such car will be greatly increased over a car going the same distances on one line of railway;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting of the Morris branch of the M. G. G. A., a thru tariff from point of shipment to destination should be allowed whether a car travels on one or more lines of railway, as we consider the present system unjust and practically prohibits business being done between points on different lines of railways. And, that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy to R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Central Association with a request that the Central Executive take this matter up with the Railway Commission urging upon them the necessity of such changes in the regulations as will give effect to the principles expressed in this resolution.

WEIGHT OF CARLOAD

At the annual meeting of the Beresford G. G. A. the following resolution was passed: That Central Association be asked to use its efforts to induce the railway companies to allow 60,000 lbs. to constitute a carload of grain.

The reason for passing this resolution was that the capacity of cars is being constantly increased and it is now difficult for a shipper to obtain a 60,000 lb. car. He has either to wait a long time or pay the excess freight on an 80,000 lb. car. Take, for instance, the case of a man who has less than 3,000 bushels of wheat. After keeping out 400 bushels for seed, etc., and shipping out 1,400 bushels, he has still nearly half his saleable crop on hand and he must either sell this to the elevator buyers, pay excess freight on 200 bushels or more, or take his chance of getting a 60,000 car after the rush of deliveries is over. In a year of uneven samples of grain it would

practically have the effect of depriving the ordinary farmer of the privilege of loading cars at the platform. Doubtless your executive has already had complaints on this subject.

A. E. BARNES,
Sec. Beresford G. G. A.

CARBERRY RE-ORGANIZED

The farmers of the Carberry district held a meeting in the Council Chamber in Carberry on the 12th to reorganize a branch of the G. G. A. in that district. About 35 attended the meeting and about 30 gave in their names to become members of the Association. Carberry was one of the first points at which an Association was organized. They have not, however, been active in the movement for the last three or four years. Now they are about to contribute their share to advance the farmers' cause. Secretary R. McKenzie addressed the meeting.

SPRINGFIELD ANNUAL MEETING

The Springfield branch held their annual meeting December 3 with a fair attendance.

The secretary's letter re the Brandon convention was read and discussed. It was moved by Jas. Speer and John Holland that the Springfield branch approve of the change that directors of the Central Association be increased to conform to the federal constituencies.—Carried.

Moved by J. C. Rippengale, Jas. Speer seconding, that farmers' wives and farmers' daughters living on the farms be accorded full rights of members, including right of voting at meetings by paying an annual due of 50 cents.—Carried.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. W. Edwards, Oakbank P.O.; Vice-President, A. E. Studham, Dugald P.O.; Secretary-Treasurer, John Holland, Dugald P.O.; Directors, J. C. Rippengale, Oak Bank P.O., chairman; R. Speer, Jas. Beattie, R. George, F. Hagemervand and H. McMurray; Auditor, T. H. Smith.

R. W. Edmonds, T. Paterson, John Holland and T. H. Smith were elected delegates to the convention. Following the election of officers the sum of \$20 was voted to the retiring secretary. Mr. Tweltridge, of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited then addressed the meeting re the business of the Company, and a number of shares were subscribed. Several members paid their dues for the coming year. It was decided to hold a concert in connection with the next meeting, Thursday evening, January 7.

C. E. MACKENZIE,
Retiring Secretary.

DELORAINE BRANCH

Dear Sir:—Enclosed you will find draft for \$42. This includes \$32 for dues for our 64 members and \$10 to the Emergency Fund from our branch at Deloraine.

G. N. STEWART, Sec. G. G. A.
Deloraine, Dec. 7.

A GOOD YEAR

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find \$13.50, being \$11.50 balance of membership dues to the Central Association for 1914 and \$2.00 for the reports of the Brandon convention. We have had a very good year. Our annual meeting is on the 12th of the present month. We have handled this past summer one car of twine, one of apples and five cars of coal, as well as a quantity of groceries.

W. B. THOMAS,
Sec.-Treas. Cypress River.

FOREST BRANCH

The Forest G. G. A. held its annual meeting on December 10. John Allan was re-elected President and Donald McKenzie, Secretary. The retiring secretary reported to the meeting that the Association handled nearly \$9,000 worth of business. The meeting was well attended and very enthusiastic. Co-operation is certainly working out well in Forest.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

THE COURSE OF STUDY

Comments on the booklet: "Studies in Rural Citizenship"

Rev. A. J. Myers, secretary-treasurer of the Religious Education Association, writes as follows:

"Thank you for sending me a copy of 'Studies in Rural Citizenship.' It is one of the most vital studies I have ever seen, I have great pleasure in reviewing it in the 'Presbyterian,' a copy of which will be sent you. These studies have an exceptionally great educational value and should open up a new world to many workers and leaders in the country. Young people taking courses like this should be more than blind followers of custom or party."

W. C. Good, of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Limited, writes from Toronto:

"I thank you very much for the copy of 'Studies in Rural Citizenship.' I have looked them over and think they are of great value. I wish we could get them studied here in Ontario and we will see what we can do. I am sending one of the copies to Mr. Drury, whose special business it will be to look after this work."

The Winnipeg Free Press, under date of Dec. 9, writes in reviewing the booklet: "It is one of the most valuable handbooks that have ever been published in the Dominion of Canada. Besides being an encyclopedia of information on the rural life problem—one of the most vital that the Canadian people have to face and solve—the little book is a direct challenge to vigorous thinking on the whole question of farm life. It is entirely to the credit of the organized farmers that they should have approached in so fearless a way the whole problem of rural life. Sectionalism is the last thing that can be charged against this series of studies. There is hardly an angle from which this great question has not been viewed, and that in a spirit of fair inquiry."

Dear Sir:—The sample copy of "Studies in Rural Citizenship" came to hand and is much appreciated. It is sure to be educative. At our annual meeting, held on the 12th, I was instructed to order 50 copies. I am enclosing herewith money order to cover same.

GEO. LOVE,

Ninga G. G. A.

Ninga, Dec. 14, 1914.

There is quite a large number of our branches that have not yet sent in their order for the booklets, "Studies in Rural Citizenship." We hope that all our branches will participate in these studies and give their members the opportunity of studying and discussing the questions dealt with in the booklets.

CONVENTION NOTES

The annual convention in Brandon is to be favored with an address by A. B. Clark, M.A., Professor of Political Economy, University of Manitoba, on the subject of Canada's Fiscal Policy, from the standpoint of its effect on farmers as consumers and producers.

Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) will give an address on "Our National Crisis," and Dr. Bland on "Party and Citizenship." Other features of the convention will be a discussion on co-operative associations in the province. The subject, "What can we do to increase the efficiency of our organization?" will receive a good deal of attention by the delegates.

In addition to discussion on amendments to the constitution as already announced, there will be ample opportunity afforded delegates to participate in discussion on questions affecting the welfare of the farmers. Apart from the special addresses as above announced it is hoped that the balance of the time will be taken up by delegates and further that there will be some consideration given to younger men who are becoming much interested in our movement and who will place their views before the convention.

We want to make this convention, as far as practicable, a young men's con-

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; P. D. McArthur, Longburn; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. English, Harding; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

vention. The future is in the hands of the young men.

We hope that the farmers' wives attending the convention will not only attend the sessions, but will participate in the discussions. We are providing a lady speaker who is well qualified to represent the women members of our Association. Arrangements are also being made to provide accommodation to hold special meetings by the lady delegates. There is a place in the Grain Growers' movement for the farmers' wives. We hope a large number will attend our convention and take the place that properly belongs to them in our Association.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Brant Argyle Branch

Dear Sir:—At our annual meeting held last Monday, the 7th, the bulk of the proceeds collected for the Prince of Wales' Fund and Belgian Refugees was handed in, totalling \$84.50, but as some promised us did not get in to the meeting and more may perhaps be collected, I was instructed to forward at once the sum of \$75.00, which I have pleasure in doing, and hope later to send the balance with an added amount.

ARTHUR KIRK,
Sec.-Treas. Brant Argyle G. G. A.

Received to Date for the War Relief Fund:
Previously acknowledged \$3,120.15
Brant Argyle G.G.A. 75.00
J. J. Graham (Miami Branch) 5.00

Total \$3,200.15

VIRIDEN BRANCH ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Viriden Grain Growers' Association was held in the Court Room on December 16. There was a good attendance and the financial report showed the Association to be in good standing. President Bayne gave an outline of the work done by the Association the past year. Proceeding with the election of officers, Mr. Mooney, of Woodnorth, was asked to take the chair. All the old officers were re-elected, with exception of vice-president, which office was filled by Alderman Carefoot. J. W. Scallion suggested to those present that some action should be taken by our Association for the Belgian Relief fund. He thought that a whole carload of wheat should be contributed and he would himself start it with 100 bushels. P. McDonald pointed out that most of the wheat was now out of the farmers' hands and a motion was passed that each farmer should contribute one bag of wheat which would be transported free. The big event of the afternoon was an address by T. A. Crerar, of Winnipeg, President of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited. He fully endorsed Mr. Scallion's plan of relief for the Belgians, stating he was much interested, he himself being in Belgium last summer and gave a striking example of the thrift of those people. He explained the recent refusal of the Grain Exchange to lower the selling commission on oats and barley. He traced the big corporation, of which he is the head, from its birth to its present commanding position. This, he said, had all been done in the face of many interests opposing, not among the least being farmers themselves. The co-operative experiment started a year ago had been most successful and some were wondering where it would stop. Mr. Crerar informed us that there would be only 2,000,000 pounds of Belfast twine available this year and the balance must come from some other source.

J. Gibson, a prominent farmer and businessman, advanced a mild criticism of The Guide. He claimed the arraignment by that journal of the Canadian manufacturers was not directed at the real offenders, whom he considered were the Winnipeg jobbers who neither made nor used an implement, yet the toll they exacted on implements going thru the Gateway City seriously affected the price of farm machinery. This brought forth a lively but friendly discussion for a few minutes. Visiting members from Woodnorth, Harmsworth, Elkhorn and Lenore were present.

W. J. DONAHUE, Secretary.

The Profit Robber

Continued from Page 11

kills the spores from evaporating too rapidly, and, when sufficiently dry, it is seeded. If it cannot be used at once it should be very carefully dried before being put away in a bin or granary. It will be found best when treating grain for smut to prepare enough for the following day's seeding. When seeded in this way considerably more should be sown to the acre as the water absorbed by the grain causes it to swell somewhat.

Smut Cleaning Machines

In addition to grain picklers, smut cleaning machines are on the market. These are intended for wetting the grain thoroughly in a standard formalin solu-

tion. Smut cleaners which treat the seed with formalin solution and at the same time remove the smut balls are, therefore, strongly recommended for wheat and barley. Oats being lighter tend to float on the surface of the solution and hence do not lend themselves to be properly covered with the liquid. The chief objection to these machines is that they do not treat any more than from 25 to 50 bushels an hour.

Organized Effort Necessary

A large portion of the annual loss to farmers in this country due to this disease could be readily stopped if a little extra care were taken each year in treating the seed grain. To be really effective combined action is necessary. First of



Stinking smut of wheat, showing a smutted head and smutted kernels or smut balls, and for comparison a sound wheat head and sound kernels

tion. The seed is placed in the hopper and then passes into the formalin solution in the tank beneath. As it sinks to the bottom it is thoroughly wetted, while the smut balls, chaff, and light seed float on the surface and are removed by an automatic skimming device. The grain is raised out of the solution by the elevator, is drained as it passes up the incline, and is then dumped into sacks or receptacles to be removed and dried. The seed has not only been thoroughly soaked in the formalin solution, but the smut balls, which constitute a very great danger, have been removed. Formalin does not have any effect upon these balls until they are burst open and the individual spores or seeds are released.

all every farmer should make it a point to treat his grain whether or no smut was noticed in the crop during the past season. All bags, bins, shovels, machines, etc., with which the grain comes in contact should be treated with the formalin or bluestone solution. A little applied thru the grain drill when it is being tried out will be one precautionary measure which should not be overlooked. Careful use in any community of clean seed and the formalin treatment for a few years will result in the almost complete eradication of smut from the crops and will repay handsomely, by greatly increased yields, any extra trouble and expense which the use of these methods will incur.

WESTERN FARMERS' PARLIAMENTS

The following dates have been selected for the Annual Conventions of the Western Farmers' Organizations:

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Brandon, January 13, 14, 15.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
Edmonton, January 19, 20, 21.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Regina, February 10, 11, 12 and 13

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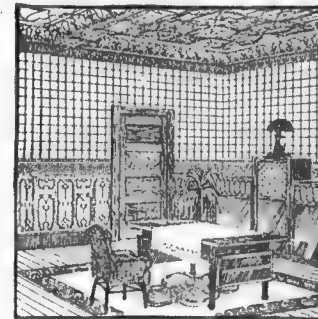
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Field Crops**A POTATO GROWING CONTEST
What is Being Done to Encourage Boys and Girls to Stay on the Farm**

An Ontario boy in Russell County produced this season, on one-tenth acre of ground, over sixty-five bushels of potatoes, of which sixty-three bushels were marketable—and particularly fine stock at that. This is at the rate of 630 bushels to the acre. The boy's name is John R. Thomson, of Cumming's Bridge, on the outskirts of Ottawa. He got a prize of \$15 and a silver medal for his success as a potato grower. A Carleton County boy, named H. Washington Graham, of Carp, won a similar prize, but with a considerably smaller yield.

The farm boys of Carleton and Russell Counties have the great privilege of competing every year in this potato-growing contest. Everybody is a sure winner, for the cultivation is carried on under the supervision and instruction of the best experts in Canada, and a boy must be either phenomenally clever or most discouragingly dull who cannot learn enough in the course of his season's work to repay himself and his parents for all trouble taken and money spent. Then, of course, the boy has his crop, and it is the experience of these competitors that they grow far better crops than the average farmer. And, beyond all that, the six best competitors in Carleton and the six best in Russell get money prizes, and the three best in each county receive silver medals.

Well Thought Out Rules

The conditions of the competition have been very carefully thought out with a view not merely to making good potato growers, but also to making good farmers and good men. Only boys of from twelve to eighteen years of age are allowed to enter, and they must be bona fide dwellers on farms. Each must cultivate his own plot, must dig his crop under inspection, must exhibit a bushel of his own growing at the county fair, and must make a report on his work. In each of these branches of the competition there is a "possible" of one hundred marks. The boy making the highest aggregate for the county takes first prize. The marks are uniformly high, inasmuch that those making only three hundred have never had a "look-in" on a prize so far. But it has been the practice of the donor of the prizes to recognize the good work of those who make a score of three hundred or over by giving as a special prize a copy of some standard work on agriculture.

The donor of the prizes and initiator of the plan is R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, for many years one of the leaders of horticulture in Ontario. While the competition has no official standing either with the Dominion or with the province, Mr. Whyte has sought, and has readily been given the assistance of three very prominent officers. These are L. H. Newman, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association; Professor W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, for many years connected with the Experimental Farms Branch; and W. D. Jackson, Carleton County Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. These four gentlemen have worked together in this competition for three years. They have been disappointed in the number of competitors coming forward, for this season there were only fifteen boys from Carleton and thirteen from Russell who carried the competition thru to a finish. Nevertheless, they are enthusiastic over the results attained, and are confident not only that the competition will command more and more attention locally, but also that other counties will soon take up the idea. In fact, Mr. Whyte, who bears the whole of the financial burden, is so pleased with what has been accomplished that he is prepared to back for even a larger sum a competition amongst the girls of Carleton. The girls' competition will not be in potato growing, but in gardening and canning. The organization will be much more elaborate than in the boys' competition, and, in fact, it is intended that the work shall be joined with that of the rural schools. Prizes will be given each year for three years, and there will be aggregate prizes for general results, and in these prizes, not only the competitors

but also the schools they represent will share. The cash prizes will amount to well over a hundred dollars a year. Entries are now being called for, and the competition is expected to commence with the spring.

That this plan of competitions among the young people appeals to leaders of thought on agricultural subjects as worthy of encouragement is proven by the names of the committee already quoted. But even more prominent men than these have taken the trouble to attend the meetings for the distribution of prizes and to address the competitors and their friends. Among these are Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. J. W. Robertson, formerly head of Macdonald Agricultural College, and later chairman of the Dominion Commission on Technical Education; Professor Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College; Dr. C. C. James, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Dominion, and others. The meeting for prize distribution this year was held in Ottawa City Hall, on Saturday, November 21. Among the speakers was Professor Gussow, Dominion Botanist, who had a very special message by reason of the fact that he has led a strenuous campaign against the spread of powdery scab, a virulent potato disease which has made its appearance in the Dominion; and the introduction of potato canker, a disease even more to be feared, which thus far has not made an entry upon our fields. These and other diseases, being spread by the use of unsound seed potatoes, Professor Gussow urged his hearers to take no chances—to use only sound potatoes and to report to him any cases in which the existence of powdery scab or of any new and unknown disease was even suspected.

The records compiled by the secretary show that the cost of growing a bushel of potatoes, averaging all the competitors, was, for Carleton, twenty-two cents, and for Russell twenty-three cents. This is, in a sense, an arbitrary thing, for each competitor is charged at the same rate for seed, land, fertilizer, labor, horse hire and other expenses. But the rates charged are reasonable for almost any part of the district in which the competitions are held and are substantially fair to all competitors. On the other hand, each boy is credited with sixty cents a bushel for his crop, dug and housed. On the basis of these figures of cost and income the competition shows splendid results. The highest profit was that of John R. Thomson, the winner in Russell, who made profits at the rate of \$302.50 an acre. Nobody else approached this figure, two other Russell boys being nearest to it, one with \$226.30 and another with \$226.20 an acre. One Russell boy produced only about eighty bushels to the acre, and netted a financial loss. Nevertheless, he pluckily went thru the whole competition, making his exhibit at the county fair with the rest and sending in his report. The consciousness of having carried his undertaking out fully and in good faith, together with the knowledge he has gained, make a big profit for him on his year's work. Carleton County had neither notable successes nor notable failures, from the financial point of view. The best showing was \$173.10 an acre. All but four of the Carleton competitors made over \$100 an acre. The average for Carleton was \$117.20, against \$120.96 for Russell.

SASKATCHEWAN EXTENSION WORK

The Department of Agricultural Extension, at the College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan, announces that the Provincial Seed Fair and Agricultural Societies' convention will be held on January 12, 13, 14 and 15. The short course in agriculture to be held at the college will come the week after, including the six days, January 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23. There is a possibility also that during the same time the Saskatoon Poultry Show will be held and also the annual convention of dairymen. The exhibits at the Provincial Seed Fair this year eclipsed all previous records in numbers and quality. It will doubtless hardly be possible to equal the record next January, owing to the lack of grain of good quality in many districts of the province.

Live Stock

WHY FARMERS LOSE PORK

The farmer as a rule kills his hogs on the eve of a cool wave, or on the first indication of a rise in temperature after a cold spell. Either time is satisfactory so far as butchering is concerned. But when the hurry and worry of that job is over, he either becomes indifferent, or he lacks discretion in finishing up his work after the hogs are hung, and his neighbor helper has gone home. He usually leaves them hang until night; then with the help of his family he carries them into the smokehouse or the kitchen, and stacks them up from three to four deep. It just depends on the nature of the weather from the time those hogs were dressed until they were taken down whether he will lose or save his pork; for right here his knowledge or his discretion seems to end.

If time is precious, he cuts up his meat that evening, throws the lard cuts, sausage trimmings and leaf lard into a tub; the ribs, back bone and such like into another, for the women to attend to, while he salts and packs down into a box the sides, shoulders and hams, into which he has taken extra pains to rub the salt; and he goes to bed, glad that his day's work is finished so that he can go at something else.

Cool Thoroughly

A dressed hog should hang, at the very least, twenty-four hours if weather conditions are favorable meanwhile—not too cold, or too warm—before it is cool enough to salt and pack down. It is better even under favorable weather conditions to wait another twelve hours. The animal heat must be removed to the bone—yes, to the very marrow of the bone, before the salt is applied. As the natural cooling process is the only one to which the farmer can resort, he must allow sufficient time for it to cool. To do this properly and safely, he must allow his meat to hang clear of everything so that the air may pass all around it and the animal heat may come to the surface and pass out unimpeded or unobstructed.

If the temperature rises rapidly after the hogs are dressed, allow them to hang outside as late as is safe; then, when taken to a place of safety, by all means hang them up. Should the temperature continue to rise, cut your meat up, trim as for salting and packing, but instead hang the pieces up clear of each other and the walls. Leave it hang, even if the weather is warm enough to wing a blue-bottle; it is safe so long as the blood does not come to the surface upon the lean parts, and as it requires several days for this change, your meat is safer by far than if you were to hasten the salting and packing process.

Lard Making

Country lard is worth two cents more a pound than butcher's lard, if it is properly rendered. To do this the rind must be removed, also all lean meat, and the pieces cut as nearly uniform in size as possible so that they may all be ready for the press together. Put a quart of cold water to every gallon of fat and allow it to boil unceasingly until the water is boiled out of it. The fat is then so thoroughly cooked that it is easily speared with a fork. At this period of the process it requires watching and frequent stirring to the bottom of the kettle, as it is inclined to form a sediment on the bottom and burn.

When the fat is of a light brown color and floats upon the surface, it is time to remove it from the fire and turn it into the press. The cracklings will prove the success of your effort. If they are brownish grey in color, fibrous looking in texture, and hang in a compact piece, your lard will be white and will be sweet and good at the end of eighteen months.

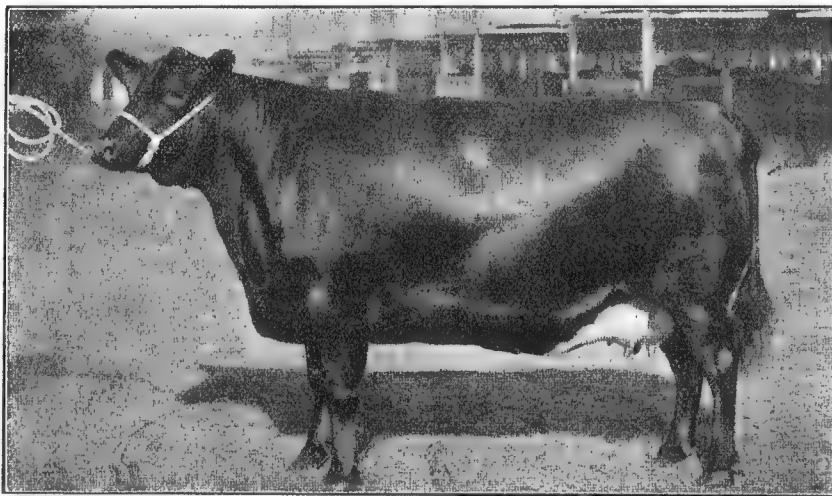
If this process of lard making, notwithstanding it is worth from two to three cents more per pound than any other, is too painstaking let me give you one more commonly used.

Cut the fat into chunks of various sizes, removing the rind on the firm pieces only. Pay no heed whatever to the lean streaks that run thru the best pieces of fat; ignore the blood-shot tissues that fringe the leaf lard, and throw them all into the same vessel, to be gathered up promiscuously and put into the kettle to cook. Add enough cold water to keep it from sticking to the bottom, and fire up. Let your aim be to "fire up," for the fat will soon fry furiously and be ready for the press the sooner. Of course you have to stir it often to keep it from sticking to the bottom, but, no matter, you'll soon be done. When you remove your cracklings from the press what have you? The leaf lard is crisp and dark brown; the blood shot fringed pieces black; the lean streaked ones are white next to the rind and show want of greater pressure of cracklings. Removed from the press, the pieces fall apart readily. Why? Because the fibrous tissue of the fat has been fried instead of boiled to separate it from the lard.

Look at your lard the next morning. What color is it? About the color of your thoroughbred Jersey cow—a smoked cream.

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS MEET

The Dominion Government will be strongly urged to enforce the regulations requiring the labelling of all New Zealand



"PRIDE OF PALERMO"
First Prize and Champion Aberdeen-Angus cow at the Highland Show

and Australian mutton put up for retail sale in the Province of Alberta. This was the text of a resolution passed by the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association at the annual meeting held in connection with the winter fat stock show at Calgary, when complaints were made that the consumers were left in ignorance as to whether they were getting Alberta or New Zealand mutton.

It was stated that importations from those countries into Alberta were very heavy, proving discouraging to the development of the sheep industry.

Railroad companies were also urged by the Alberta Swine Breeders' Association, which met in annual session, to install unloading chutes at all stock yards in order to prevent the 'bruising' of hogs. It was stated the trade was losing thousands of dollars annually thru 'bruised' hogs, damaged in unloading.

Bright forecasts for the hog industry in the province were made, and farmers were urged not to be led astray by temporarily enhanced grain prices.

MANITOBA FARMERS' WEEK

The following are the dates of the meetings taking place at the Manitoba Agricultural College during Agricultural Societies' week:

Bee-Keepers' Association, annual meeting Tuesday, February 16, at 2 p.m.

Provincial Seed Grain Fair, February 17, commencing at 1.30 p.m.

Home Economics Society, annual meeting, February 17, at 10 a.m.

Agricultural Societies annual convention, February 18, at 1.30 p.m.

WHAT THE PACKER WANTS

The Canadian Packers' Association, at the Canadian National Exposition held in Toronto, August 31 to September 14, had a most practical exhibit, and one which should be of much interest to all breeders and raisers of livestock. Example is better than precept, and the association showed, by animals purchased that week in the Toronto markets, just what kind they most desired, and the sort most advantageous for stockmen to raise.

Their first and greatest plea was in favor of hornless cattle. Side by side, in separate pens, they showed common beef steers of the long horn and hornless varieties. The former was aged four years, weight 1,250 pounds, value \$96.80; the latter three years, 1,400 pounds, value \$129.50. The packers expected to find some bruises on the long horn, due to the going of his car companions, and made price to cover this loss. They did not fear this in the case of the hornless steer, and were able to pay more accordingly.

Young calves were shown in the next pen, and the packers emphasized the folly of offering them for sale. "Save the calves," they said, "the world needs milk and beef." A young heifer calf, age eight weeks, weight 200 pounds, was bought for \$22.10. "A year's fattening would make this animal worth \$90 as baby beef."

Two coops of fowls were displayed, both of the same breed. The first had been carefully watched, housed and kept free from vermin; the other had the free range of the dung heap. Both cost the same to feed and raise, yet in the open market the former brought an average of \$1.50, the latter only 75 cents. This is worth the careful consideration of the farmer's wife,

upon whom usually devolves the raising of chickens for market.

Three pens of hogs were shown. The first was known as thin bacon, average weight 160 pounds, value \$16, and showed hollow sides due to poor feeding and careless breeding. The second pen was the antithesis of the first and was known as fat bacon. The average weight was 270 pounds, value \$24.03. Worse than the first, from the packers' point of view, as they make neither good lard nor bacon. On the other hand they are a loss to the farmer, as they cost more to raise and are much more liable to disease. The last pen showed the packers' delight, deep bacon hogs, average weight 200 pounds, value \$20.80, straight lean sides, choice bacon. The difference in price per hundredweight in the case of the last two was strikingly evident, the fat bacon bringing only \$8.90, while the deep bacon sold for \$10.40.

All these facts have been known in a hazy manner by stockmen for a long time, but these living, concrete examples, not mere theory, but showing the actual prices paid by one of the largest packing firms for various grades of livestock, should serve to drive home to every breeder and raiser the necessity of watching more carefully the growth and development of his stock.

SIR EVERARD

In the article on the Clydesdale Horse which appeared last week, a typographical error appeared. Instead of "Baron's Pride's" sire reading "Sir Edward" (5353), it should, of course, be "Sir Everard" (5353).

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an **Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine**

Same rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles. **Powers Manufacturing Co.** Box 960 Clarinda, Iowa

To Any Farmer

Your King and Country Need YOU

I will send free of charge on request a copy of the proclamation issued by the Saskatchewan Government protecting the property of volunteers and reservists; and also of the proclamation regarding seizures under loan notes and chattel mortgages.

RUSSELL HARTNEY, Barrister
Connaught Chambers, Saskatoon, Sask.

DUROCS

Look! Listen! Learn! Like It!

Our herd has won in the 1914 Fair circuit as many special prizes—all breeds showing together—as all the other breeds and breeders. Young stock for sale, all ages, unrelated.

O. & C. MILLER, STRATHMORE, ALBERTA

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Pleasant Valley Herd. The Pioneer Herd of the West. Some choicely bred, high quality animals of both sexes, all ages, for immediate sale. Splendid prize-winning record at the big Western Fairs this summer. Prices are very reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN MAURER, Clive, Alta.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Sold out of Berkshire and Yorkshire Sows, but have a few Spring Boars of both breeds for sale. Write for particulars.

We are also offering a few Young Bulls and Heifers and Suffolk Down Rams.

Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

Long improved English Berks. A choice bunch of young stuff to select from. Boars fit for service. Also breeder and importer of pure-bred Holstein cattle, all tuberculin tested, of which we have some choice bull calves to offer for sale. If you want prize-winning breeding stock, write to Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine.

Poultry and Rabbits WANTED

Investigation will show that we pay the highest market prices for good stock.—Let us quote you before shipping elsewhere

Winnipeg Fish Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

A TREATISE

on the **Horse—FREE!**

We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint, and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Cuts, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely and at small expense.

Read what James M. Thompson, Fraser Mills, B.C., writes: "Kindly send me one of your horse books. I have a Veterinary book which I paid \$5. for, but I believe I can get more satisfaction out of Kendall's Treatise on the Horse."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at a uniform price of \$1.00 a bottle, 6 for \$5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist write

Kendall's Horse Insurance 102
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Enosburg Falls, Vermont U.S.A.

Farmers' Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE WHO
WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE AND RENT

160 ACRES LAND NEAR EDGERTON, ALTA.
to trade for stock, 80 acres in stubble. B. H.
Lacey, Fort George, B.C. 48-4

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM BERKSHIRES—LARGE,
improved, prolific, bacon-type. Champions over
all breeds. Regina Winter Fair, on foot and
carcass. Now offering 15 August and October
boars, 17 July and August bred sows. Booking
orders for March, April and May pigs from 20
of the good sows of the breed. Pairs and trios
not akin. Everything pigged to sell. Money-
back-return-paid guarantee of satisfaction. Ship
C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N.R. A. J. Mac-
kay, Macdonald, Man. 44tf

20 SOWS BRED TO IMPORTED BOAR; A
few choice July boars. A number of spring
pigs ready for shipment. Shorthorn bulls.
A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm,
Napinka, Man. 17tf

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—STRICTLY IM-
proved Bacon Type—for length, smoothness and
quality unsurpassed. Young boars and sows for
sale. S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. 31tf

BERKSHIRE SWINE FOR SALE—ALL AGES;
prices right. J. K. McLennan, Gladstone, Man
50-3

W. C. HERON—BREEDER AND IMPORTER
of Duroc Jerseys, young stock for sale; corre-
pondence solicited. Box 64, Regina, Sask. 47-5

BERKSHIRE BOARS FROM MAY AND JUNE
litters—fit for service in January. Certificate
of pedigree registered in purchaser's name.
December price \$16.00. Send cash with order
and state day you would like shipped to avoid
delay. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 49-5

M. A. DUTCHER, NORTH BATTLEFORD—
Pedigreed Yorkshires. 50-12

THIRTY POLAND CHINA AND DUROC JER-
sey sows bred for April litter, \$85 up. Fifteen
Duroc boars fit for service, \$20 to \$30 each. All
stock registered. 150 white Wyandotte, Buff
Leghorn, Barred Rock and Buff Orpington
cockerels \$1.50 up. Pens—4 pullets and cock-
erel \$10.00 J. J. Kerr, Goodwater, Sask.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS, BEST BREEDING—
boars ready for service, gilts bred about Decem-
ber 15, \$25.00 each. Jas. J. Cairns, Mirror,
Alta. 51-5

CHOICEST OF DUROC JERSEYS AT RE-
ductions. Charles N. Reid, Souris, Man. 51-4

POLAND CHINAS — REGISTERED; EASY
feeders; young stock and mature hogs for sale;
prices right; satisfaction or money back. "The
Premier Herd of Western Canada." Regal
Farm, Box 1805, Winnipeg.

POULTRY

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WHITE LEGHORNS
—cockerels \$1.50, hens \$1.55, pullets \$1.75;
breeding pens of 11, \$15.00. Mrs. Howell,
Langenburg, Sask. 46-10

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS—EX-
cellent quality, \$2.50 each; satisfaction guar-
anteed. Stewart Brown, Red Jacket, Sask.
50-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, R.C.R.I.
Reds, White and Brown S.C. Leghorns; excellent
quality laying strain. Buffs and Reds \$2.00;
Leghorns \$1.50. G. H. Ball, Dominion City,
Man. 50-4

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS
for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora,
Man. 47-7

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE—
\$1.50 each. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 48-4

HIGH CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds—Cockerels \$2.00 and \$2.50. John Duff,
Mekivik, Man. 49-3

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS
and pullets—cockerels \$1.00 to \$3.00; pullets
\$1.00 Mrs. John Salkeld, Gerald, Sask. 49-3

RHODE ISLAND REDS AND BUFF ORPING-
ton cockerels and pullets; prices reasonable.
Frank Holmes, 724 Broadway, Saskatoon. 49-3

WHITE ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS, PUL-
lets, yearling hens, unrelated trios, for sale.
Vigorous stock. Write your wants. James
Gray, Box 1385, Calgary, Alta. 40-5

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—
\$2.00 each. Mrs. W. Patterson, Birtle, Man.
50-2

TOULOUSE GESE AND GANDERS—FOUR
dollars each; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, gobblers
five dollars, hens three; from prize winners.
Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 50-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—\$3.50 PER PAIR;
M. B. Turkeys, very finest, \$7.00 per pair if
taken before January 1; \$9.00 after. Mrs. Ed.
Bedford, Rouleau, Sask.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS
—\$2.00 each; Pekin ducks \$1.50 each; drakes
\$2.50. O. H. Woods, Airdrie, Alta. 51-2

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND
Reds, good breeders, for sale; reasonable. Mrs.
Robt. Mairs, Box 32, Treebank, Man.

FISH

FISH—FRESH FROZEN FISH DIRECT FROM
our own nets; no middlemen; Jack Sc., tullibee
Sc., yellow \$1.40. Dow Bros., Delta, Man. 51-5

RATES ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word Per Week

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as
for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure
and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The
name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All
advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the
article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads.
All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be
accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven
days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation
must also reach us seven days in advance.

SHEEP

SHEEP—FOR SALE—1,000 GRADE SHROP
ewes, 1000 range ewes, 40 registered Shrop
ewes, 150 registered Shrop rams. A few grade
Shrop rams, a few feeders. Phone or write,
Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 41tf

SEED GRAIN, POTATOES, ETC.

WANTED—CAR SEED OATS, FREE FROM
noxious weeds. Send samples and prices. Wm.
McMechan, Deloraine, Man. 50-2

PEDIGREED WHEAT, OATS, BARLEYS—
Grasses, Clovers, Root, Vegetable Seed. In-
teresting catalog. Harris McFayden, Farm
Seed Specialist Winnipeg. 50tf

GOOD CLEAN BROME GRASS SEED FOR
sale—\$10 per hundred lbs., sacks included. J.
Brinkworth, Balduf, Man. 48-7

FOR SALE—ONE CAR OF AMERICAN BANNER
seed oats. Write for sample and prices. Brown
Bros., Box 282, Vermilion, Alta. 49-3

ONE CARLOAD SEED OATS FOR SALE—
Banner; price and sample on request. F.
Furney, McNutt, Sask. 49-4

FOR SALE—CAR GOOD FEED OATS. AD-
dress: D. E. McNeff, Rockhaven, Sask. 50-2

PURE, CLEAN, MARQUIS WHEAT—SAMPLES
and prices on application. Pure bred Buff
Orpington cockerels and pullets \$2.50 up.
Pedigreed wire-hair fox terrier pups from prize
winning stock, unequalled vermin killers, \$10
up. Charlie Giffard, St. George Farm, Boisse-
vain, Man.

MARQUIS WHEAT, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL, IN-
cluding bags; sample free. Theodore Boening,
Hendel, Sask. 51-4

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES
—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Mar-
ples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-
ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

FOUR PURE BRED ANGUS BULLS FOR SALE—
10 months old; prices reasonable. D. Paterson,
Berton, Man. 49-8

JERSEY CATTLE—COWS AND YOUNG STOCK
for sale, either sex. F. E. Wilson, Caron, Sask.
50-3

ABERDEEN - ANGUS—CHOICE BULL CALVES
for sale, sired by "Glenmere 2nd" half brother
Chicago Grand Champion. F. J. Collyer,
Welwyn, Sask. 50-6

HORSES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.
—Importers and breeders of Clydesdales,
Stallions, to foal Mares and Fillies for sale 56tf

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

TAMWORTHS, AYRSHIRES—REGISTERED—
For sale; all ages. George Campbell, Box 119,
Killarney, Man. 49-4

HOLSTEIN BULLS—HOLSTEIN HEIFERS IN
calf; seven choice yearling heifers. Registered
Clydesdale stallion rising 4 years old; will ex-
change for work team. Balance to suit. D.
B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 49-10

REDUCED PRICES—FIFTY SHORTHORNS,
Fifty Yorkshires, Ten Clydesdales. J. Bous-
field, Prop., Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man.
48tf

Making Dollars from Farm Poultry



This is the time of year when readers of The Guide gather round the living-
room table in the evening and talk over their poultry plans for the spring.
They read their farm paper, scan closely the advertisements and discuss the
various breeds. It is during these long winter evenings that decisions are made
to send for birds of this or that breed of poultry, or this or that selection of eggs.
The keeping of poultry is the best paying side line on the farm, and the average
farmer's wife will quickly corroborate what we say. The poultry industry
in Western Canada has made rapid strides in the last few years, and there
is good money in it if conducted properly, whether as a hobby, profession,
or side line. The principal thing the poultry keeper or farmer wants to
know is how to make more money, and there is nothing that influences the
farmer's buying more than the advertising columns of his favorite farm
paper. The Grain Growers' Guide is full of practical and helpful information,
expert and authoritative, and gained from actual experiences by farmers
who use The Guide as a basis for their plans and a guide for their operations.

The Grain Growers' Guide, thru a small advertisement in the "Farmers'
Market Place," will carry your message, stating what poultry or eggs you
have to sell, to over 34,600 farmers, their wives and families in the three
Prairie Provinces who read The Guide and use its columns for transacting
their business. The following letter from a well known poultryman proves
what we are trying to tell you:

Grain Growers' Guide, Clanwilliam, Man., Dec. 7, 1914
Gentlemen:—I sold all the birds I had to spare and could have sold a lot more
if I had had them. I have always found the Grain Growers' Guide a splendid
paper to advertise in.—Yours very truly,

(Sd.) HENRY WOODCOCK.

Here, also, is the advertisement which brought the above returns:

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, PEKIN
Ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb
Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, cockerels from
prize winners. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam,
Man.

This advertisement, at 4 cents per word per issue, which is our rate for classi-
fied advertising on this page, cost 88 cents. Let us know what Poultry or
Eggs you have to sell and send us your advertisement with Money Order
to cover cost of same for three or four issues, or if you just enclose order for
the amount of money you have decided to spend on your Poultry advertising,
and tell us explicitly what breed of poultry you keep and what kind of eggs
you have, we will write your advertisements and try and assist you in every
way possible to get the best results.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

POSTS AND FARM SUPPLIES—CEDAR FENCE
Posts, Lumber, Salt or Sugar in full car lots at
bottom wholesale prices. Write us for prices
before ordering. We have our own timber limits
and can ship posts to advantage. McCollom
Lumber & Supply Co., 707, Merchants Bank,
Winnipeg. 50tf

TAMARAC, SPRUCE AND POPLAR CORD-
wood and Tamarac Fence Posts for sale in
car lots. Teulon Wood Co. Teulon, Man. 48-6

FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR
fence, corral and gate posts and telephone poles.
F. J. Rossley, Solsqua, B.C. 49-8

DRY POPLAR WOOD AND WILLOW FENCE
posts for sale in car lots. Albert Swanson,
Kingman, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

PRINTING—MUNICIPAL FORMS, VOTERS'
Lists, Prize Lists, Sale Catalogs, Elevator
Stationery, Auditors' Reports. Everything in
Printing. Public Press Ltd., Winnipeg

HARDY PLUMS, CRABS, APPLE TREES,
raspberries and strawberry plants for sale. Send
for price list today. Valley River Nursery,
Valley River, Man. 49tf

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY
the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from River-
side Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine
run \$2.00), f.o.b. Biefait. J. F. Bulmer,
Taverton, Sask. 40tf

FREE—WE WILL GIVE FREE TO ANY PERSON
interested in stock or poultry, one of our 80-page
illustrated books on how to feed, how to build
hen houses; tells the common diseases of poultry
and stock, with remedies for same; tells how to
cure roup in four days; tells all about our Royal
Purple stock and poultry foods and remedies.
Write W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Canada.
51-2

WANTED — LARGE SIZED JACK. Mc-
Cormick Bros., Kenville, Man. 51-5

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-
itors—The Old Established Firm. Royal Bank
Building, Toronto, and 58 Queen St., Ottawa,
and other principal cities. 47-1f

BARRISTERS

F. A. MACDONALD, BARRISTER, 10 BANK OF
Hamilton Chambers, Winnipeg. 46tf

C. L. ST. JOHN, BARRISTER, ETC., MINNE-
dosa, Man. 52tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER
and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & HOLLANDS, BAR-
risters, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Tru-
eman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands, LL.B. Office: 503-504
Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg.
P.O. Box 158, Telephone Garry 4782. 2tf

MANITOBA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS

Annual Meetings in January Instead of
March—Will Co-operate With
Grain Growers

The Manitoba Livestock Associations
are making a very distinct change in
their arrangements for the annual meet-
ings next year. For a number of years
it has been the practice to hold these
meetings in connection with the Mani-
toba winter fair at Brandon. For the
last two years, however, it has been felt
that the growth of the fair and its at-
tractions made against the success of
the breeders' meetings, and last year
they discussed at some length the desir-
ability of making a change. The cheap
rates given for the fair of course were
a great attraction. Now it has been de-
cided to hold the annual meetings in
Brandon on January 12 and 13. The
Grain Growers Association of Manitoba
holds its annual meetings on January 13,
14 and 15. The breeders will have one
clear day before the Grain Growers as-
sociations arrive in Brandon, and it is
proposed to hold joint evening meetings
on the Tuesday and Wednesday nights.
By making this arrangement the live-
stock men will be able to participate in
the cheap rates which are secured by
the grain growers.

There are a number of things which
the grain growers and the livestock men
should have in common, and it is felt
that much good will result by holding
the meetings in this way. George H.
Greig, who is acting as secretary-treas-
urer for the Livestock Associations, is
preparing a good program for both the
day and evening meetings. The details
will be ready for publication a little
later.

**MOST PERFECT MADE**

THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

HOME BREAD BAKING REDUCES THE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF EXPENSIVE MEATS REQUIRED TO SUPPLY THE NECESSARY NOURISHMENT TO THE BODY.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

For Full Particulars of our . .

UNEXCELLED BUSINESS COURSES

Write for Catalogue to

Winnipeg Business College
ESTABLISHED 1882.
WINNIPEG : MANITOBA

Cold Storage Accommodation

for all Farm Products. Special Rooms with proper temperatures for meats and butter, also room fitted with Cold Blast System for Egg Storage.

The Merchants Cold Storage Co. Ltd.
CALGARY " ALBERTA

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

HIGHEST PRICES PAID Per lb.
OLD HENS (Big and Heavy) 10½c
OLD HENS (Middle Sized) 8c
ROOSTERS 8c
DUCKS 9c-10c
TURKEYS 10c-12c
SPRING CHICKENS 8c-9c
GESE 10c-11c
Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

R. BERE, 39 Schultz Street, Winnipeg



The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 9

viously a truant—with shoes muddy from tramping a forbidden Road of Vagabondia; with coat torn from a warlike encounter with some Knight of the Road. She hadn't said one word to him in the way of reproach; he almost wished that she had scolded. Instead, she had helped him to take off his mud-caked shoes and had bathed face and hands with her own special soap, the perfume of which breathed reproach—it was Sunday soap and Jimmy knew it. Then she had carried the torn coat up to the sewing room to mend, as she said, with a smile, "Jimmy, dear, I wish you would stay in and play with Sister a while. She's so tired and fretty, and I am ever so busy."

Not another word about the truant afternoon had dropped from her lips. Not a word, but this praise had stung Jimmy's conscience like barbed arrows. Jimmy buried his face in his pillow and sobbed the tears of remorse that neither his father's prospective "licking" nor the teacher's "keeping in" tomorrow could wring from him. He was making up his mind never to play truant again. His mother's appreciation of his ounce of goodness had so sweetened his lump of life that it had absolutely overpowered the bitterness of his pounds of wrongdoing.

Maybe the plan of noting and emphasizing a child's little goodnesses instead of blaming him for the wrong things he does, will not always work, but ordinarily it does. Children are such impressionable creatures of the spirit, quick to smiles and quicker to tears; they are so easily discouraged by continual blaming, and so readily caloused by scolding, that it soon has no effect upon their conduct; while a word of praise is, to them, like a breath of air to the bird's pinions. Buoyed up by its kindly force, they soar to heights of goodness as naturally and spontaneously as the bird flies. Children need praise for their soul food; they starve, spiritually, without it.

A mother expecting a noted guest who was to spend several days in the family, warned her children beforehand as to the conduct during the visit.

"Don't interrupt the bishop when he's talking," she said, "and don't ask for a second helping at table, and don't make any noise in the playroom, and don't—" The "don'ts" fairly flooded the children, until the oldest child, a boy, stemmed their tide.

"Mother," he entreated, "we'll be good if you'll only not talk so much about not being good. You don't need to worry about us."

The boy was right. Half the child's misdoing today comes from our looking for it, expecting it, and suggesting it. We laugh over Mrs. Ruggles' fruitless efforts at making the little Ruggleses behave as she seats them in a dolorous row in the kitchen the day of the eventful party at the Birds, and lectures them on their manners-to-be at the party. We know, tho, as we laugh at the ridiculousness of it all, that the small Ruggleses will forget all about their lecture and misbehave. We realize that we are reading one of the author's human homilies on child training. The children did just what Mrs. Ruggles expected they would do; they forgot their manners. If she had told them that they were going to be good, they wouldn't have disappointed her.

Praising a child for effort and even the smallest achievement does more than help him to ethical everyday conduct. It helps to carry him to God, if we lead him, thru our daily appreciation of the good in him, to God's continual expectation of human righteousness and His divine joy at human effort.

Your child's first conception of God's appreciation of human effort and the divine optimism of the faith comes thru the medium of the Bible passages having for their themes, comfort and praise of God's appreciation, which you carefully select and read to him. The Book of Isaiah is overflowing with word pictures that carry a child into the sphere of divine prodigality of praise.

"He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears:

"But with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth: . . .

"And righteousness shall be the girdle for his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins.

"The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. . . .

"Say to them that are of a fearful heart, Be strong, fear not: behold, your God will come with a recompense; he will come and save you.

"The parched ground shall become a pool, and the thirsty land springs of water.

In the fortieth chapter of Isaiah, a child finds the tender comfort of God's unfailing appreciation of the thing that is weak.

"Comfort ye, comfort ye my people, saith your God.

"Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished, that her iniquity is pardoned; for she hath received of the Lord's hand double for all her sins.

"Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain: . .

"He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: He shall gather the lambs with His arm, and carry them in His bosom.

"Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of His hand, and meted out heaven with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?

In the New Testament almost every one of your child's favorite stories is an example of God's miraculous optimism epitomized in the life of His Son here on earth.

A child is thrilled by the account in the Gospel of Saint Matthew of Christ's wonderful descent to the city after the Sermon on the Mount; he hears the wondering whispers of the crowd, sees the valiant centurion surrounded by all the glory and color of his station; marvels at the miraculous stilling of the tempest; the healing of Jairus' beloved little girl. Then comes the climax when, after forgiving the sins of the man sick of the palsy, Christ sits at meat with publicans and sinners.

Why does He do this? Why does He cheer and encourage these wayfarers, Christ is asked, and the ready answer comes in clear truth:

"They that are whole have no need of a physician, but they that are sick. I come not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance."

So a child sees that Christ's unfailing method was one of encouraging, stimulating praise of the least effort in His followers. Read to your child the plaint of the centurion.

"Lord, I am not worthy—," and Christ's ringing assurance:

"Verily, I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel."

Tell him how Christ found a kindly excuse for his disciples who were hungry and invaded a cornfield on the strictly observed Hebrew Seventh Day; how He praised the crowding, jostling little ones who forgot each other's welfare in struggling to reach His side; how He used His last breath to commend the thief who hung beside Him.

Helping a child to this realization of his parents' and God's willingness to see beyond the failures of a day, and to pierce into its starry fields of well-meant effort, is the best means of reducing his failures to the minimum. We adults accomplish but little, achieve with difficulty for the Master who has eyes for our mistakes only, and no word of praise for the good we do. This is even more characteristic of child life.

Overpraise, if you like; it doesn't do Jimmy any harm. On the contrary, it helps him to live up to your ideal of him now, and later leads him to try to reach God's pattern of living when he outgrows yours.

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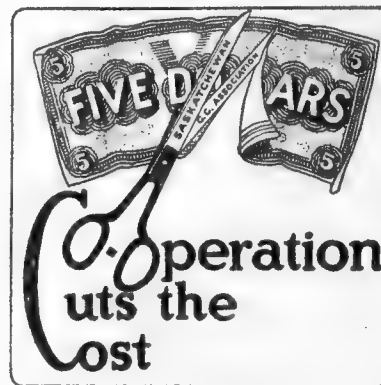
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House Decoration

THE PROS AND CONS OF A PLAIN WALL

By Eleanor Allison Cummins in Keith's Magazine

It often occurs to the unprejudiced observer that people are obsessed by wall papers. The average woman thinks of papering as the only possible wall treatment, whereas quite often it is extremely undesirable for rooms like hers. As papering affords great scope for the work, and incidentally the charge, of the professional decorator, he, quite naturally, encourages her to paper.

Let us consider for a moment the type of room which demands the wall of more or less pattern which is supplied by papering. There is, to begin with, the very large room, very high, perhaps badly proportioned, and with large unbroken wall spaces. Such rooms require something to correct the defective proportions, to reduce the apparent size of the wall spaces and to remove the effect of bareness so common in very large rooms.

Then there are rooms of a formal character, halls and reception rooms, from which all the more intimate belongings are necessarily absent, where pictures may not be advisable, or their number very limited, and for rooms like these nothing takes the place of a wall paper of decorative quality.

Again, in old houses, whose walls have bulged, whose floors have settled, and whose lines are generally out of plumb, a wall paper without too much pattern does much to divert attention from these irregularities. Besides this, for the very old house, wall paper has the advantage of being in harmony with the period of the house.

When we have admitted the advantages of wall paper in many instances, the average room remains, the room neither very large nor very small, which is primarily a background for the family life, a life which finds expression in books and pictures and ornaments, all of which demand a setting which shall give them their highest value. For these rooms the plain wall surface of good and harmonious coloring is almost always advisable.

The plain wall has other advantages than merely as a good background for pictures. It allows of much more variety in furnishing than the patterned wall. There is a very wide range of upholstery fabrics, of which the French cotton tapestries are typical, many of them copies of antique designs, beautiful in coloring, but almost all of them with such large patterns as to be impossible in a room with a figured wall.

Another point of importance in these days when we lay so much stress upon hygienic consideration is that the plain wall is sanitary, which the papered one is not. The painted wall can be washed with an antiseptic solution. Walls covered with the various compositions can be recoated with trifling expense. Moreover, the cost of the self-colored wall is comparatively small, at least as contrasted with the price of wall paper of good quality and the expense of laying it.

Which?

Given the desirability of the plain wall, what shall it be? Shall it be painted, or shall it be of some one of the various compositions made for wall finishing, or shall it be merely kalsomine?

Of the three treatments, the last is the cheapest, also the least durable. Still kalsomine has greatly improved in quality of late years, and when laid upon a thoroughly cleaned wall will last for a couple of years. Anyone who can wield a brush can lay it and it is valuable as affording a means of tinting the walls of a new house, before the final finish has been decided upon. A second coat of kalsomine cannot be applied without the removal of the first coat, a dirty and troublesome process.

The painted wall is an old friend. When walls have cracked and been pointed up, the scars are concealed by paint better than by anything else. On the other hand it is never desirable to apply paint to new walls, as it is almost impossible to paint over a crack in a painted wall, as the paint changes color slightly, even in a few weeks. The most satisfactory painted wall has three thin coats of paint, and sometimes an agree-

able variety and suggestion of texture is given by stippling the third coat, but this requires an unusually skillful worker. Wonderful things in this line have been done by artists, who have used different layers of color, stippling them into a sort of iridescent effect.

There is a third treatment which is neither paint nor kalsomine, altho applied like the latter and requiring only a single coat. This is a mineral powder which when mixed to a paste with water and applied to a surface sets like cement, giving a very hard surface, not easily broken, and which can be renewed without disturbing the original layer. The range of color is a wide one and the darker colors are quite as good as the light ones, altho more expensive. It is an admirable ground for stencilling, with other colors of itself.

Modifications of the One-Colored Wall

It may be objected that however good a background the plain wall is, large unbroken spaces above the eye line are inevitable, and not agreeable. The best answer to this objection is to recommend the use of the deep drop ceiling, thirty inches, or in an unusually high room, even three feet deep. This is a mode of treatment which is particularly good for small rooms much broken by doors and windows, in which the wall spaces are apt to appear high in proportion to their width. It introduces the principle of the broken line, always so valuable when applied to decoration.

This treatment of the deep drop ceiling is often very effective when considerable prominence is given to the separating moulding, use being made of what is known as a card rail, whose primary function is to support a line of photographs, and which occupies a place midway between the plate rails and the picture mouldings. This rail should be painted or stained to match the woodwork of the room, and an excellent treatment is to place a band of ornament just below it, either a line of stencilling or a paper border. The latter treatment is particularly good with white woodwork in a bedroom, the color and design of the border to some extent repeating that of the cretonne used for furnishings. A specially interesting treatment consists of an irregular arrangement of sprays of some trailing plant like wistaria, cut from wall paper and applied in such a way as to suggest the way in which such a vine should hang about the top of a window. Naturally a certain amount of artistic skill is required, but not more than goes to elaborate stencilling.

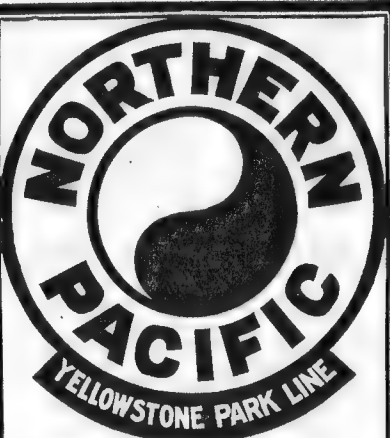
When the plain wall is carried uninterruptedly to the ceiling line, it may be finished there with a very simple moulding, and a nosegay border used to outline the subbase and the frames of doors and windows. This is an old fashion and a pretty one when the walls are not too high. It is an excellent treatment for a bedroom with old fashioned furniture.

The plain wall is also admirable with the wide landscape friezes, and enables one to balance the considerable expense of a good frieze. The tone of the wall should be the same as that predominant in the frieze, and not perceptibly lighter.

The Choice of Colors for Plain Walls

It requires a certain discretion to decide upon the best coloring for a wall of plain surface. It must be remembered that, with an absolutely plain surface, color goes much further than when it is diversified by pattern or by the suggestion of texture or relief, such as is given by wall paper. A paper in three tones of red, all of them reasonably strong, may be quite agreeable, while a plain wall of the lowest of the three tones will be glaring and strong blues and greens will be absolutely hideous.

The plain wall is at its best in cool tones, gray, gray blue, gray green and greenish gray and cool fairs. It is not easy to say why a painted wall in yellow or lavender is so unsatisfactory, but the reason is the same as with lavender and yellow cotton materials. The two colors seem to demand a certain richness of material. Of the warm colors, the most successful in paint or composition is one or other of the terra cotta shades. Few things are better for a hall than a wall painted terra cotta, not a pink, but a red one, low in tone with a suggestion of yellow.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

HAS NOT HEARD FROM NEEDY

In a letter from Miss Stocking which I received very recently, she said that while she had received quite a few offers of help, she had not had any requests for it from the districts suffering from crop failure.

If any of the W. G. G. Societies know of a locality which is actually in need, I am sure Miss Stocking would consider it a favor if they would communicate with her. Her address is: Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

OUTDOOR OR INDOOR WORK

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Idaleen W.G.G.A. held their fifth meeting at the home of Mrs. Gardner on Sept 30. The attendance was good and the subject under discussion, "Is Outdoor Work Suitable for Women?" proved popular and was well and warmly discussed. Miss Whyte led the affirmative with sincerity and conviction and her paper was much appreciated; while Mrs. Lawson spoke equally well on the disadvantages of women working in barns and fields. It was difficult to hold the balance fairly between the healthful and the roughening influences of such work, and there was much diversity of opinion. We all agreed, however, that a great deal depended upon circumstances and temperament.

With regard to the method of conducting meetings—whether parliamentary or informal—your letter on the subject was read, and we decided that the former method should be followed except when it was likely to interfere with friendly intercourse.

After the business meeting, we enjoyed a recitation by Mrs. Hendershot and a song by Mrs. Lindley. A vote of thanks to our hostess closed a pleasant afternoon. Sincerely yours,

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

A BUSY SOCIETY

Dear Miss Stocking:—We had a very good meeting at the home of Mrs. Dealey on November 6, the cemetery question being dealt with first. Am pleased to say we have got so far with it now that it is fenced and finished, except the gate. The men grain growers put the posts in and fenced round.

We also discussed about having a Christmas Tree at the school. Committees were formed of Mesdames Daly, Clark, Gledhill, Woolf and Patzack for collecting and buying presents; Messrs. Ross (Minister), Holker, Johnston, Patzack and Woolf, entertainment. Father Xmas will be represented by Mr. Gledhill, and the Christmas Tree will be held on December 22.

Mrs. Dealey kindly provided afternoon tea.

A special meeting was also called to be held at Mrs. Clark's to arrange for a hard times dance in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, which was held on November 27. Quite a lot of amusement was caused by the old and well patched clothes worn. The prizes for the best worst dressed couple (donated by Mr. and Mrs. Woolf) were given to Miss Okerstrom and Mr. Dealey. Ties given by W. L. Joyner, of Moose Jaw, realized \$5.55 in a bean guessing competition.

Flags donated by Mesdames Inman and Whitehead sold at 10 cents each and realized \$4.20. Two boxes of apples donated by Messrs. Dealey and Moffat sold at 2 for 5 cents and brought in \$5.70. Mr. Daly collected at the door \$22, total to be sent to the Belgian Relief Fund being \$37.45. Messrs. Borgstrom, Holker and Bonstall kindly gave their services as musicians for the evening.

MRS. N. DEALEY,
Sec. W.G.G.A. Red Lake Dist.

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the boxes were auctioned, with satisfaction to all, by J. Johnson, of Wiseton.

The prize offered by the ladies for the best trimmed box was won by Miss Lilly Robson, the judges being: Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Boyd and Jas. Manson. After lunch the floor was cleared for dancing. Music for the dance was furnished by Wilson Bros. and others, and this amusement continued until the morning hours, when the crowd dispersed, all seeming to have enjoyed the entertainment provided.

MRS. R. ROBSON,
Sec.-Treas. Dinsmore W.G.G.A.

HELP FOR NEEDY

Dear Miss Stocking:—Having seen in the Grain Growers' Guide that you are collecting help for the needy in the drought stricken district, I herewith enclose eight dollars to be used as you see fit.

This money was the amount left in our Sunday school treasury when the school was closed this fall, and it was the wish of the school that it be sent to help those in the drought stricken district. Hoping our small contribution may assist some needy one.

PEARL SWINTON,
Sec.-Treas. of the Alpha S. S.

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THE TROUBLE WITH THEM

The poultry editor of a county paper received this letter from a poetical summer cottager:

Dear Editor,—What shall I do? Each morn when I visit my henhouse I find two or three fowls on their backs, their feet sticking straight up and their souls wandering through fields Elysian. What is the matter?

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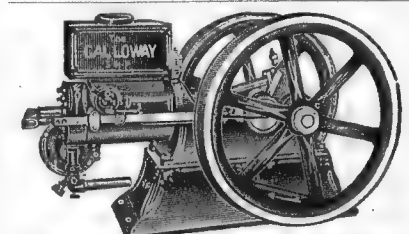
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

SANTA CLAUS

About the time this number of The Guide reaches you Santa Claus will be repairing the harness of his reindeer and getting his sleigh in ship-shape order, preparatory to making his annual round of the world.

I hope that all our young fry, little and big, have conducted themselves in such a fashion during the past weeks that the good old chap will feel fully justified in packing their stockings full of the things that make for happiness.

I wish, as I said last year, that I could be there to see you unpack those stockings. Since that is impossible I want you to know that I will be thinking of you Christmas morning and wishing you all the good things of the season.

DIXIE PATTON.

WARM IN A BLIZZARD

When grandma was a little girl a family of Indians came and asked to stay all night. Grandma's mother gave them something to eat and sent them away.

That night it snowed. The next morning when grandma got up she saw a snow bank out in the yard and the Indians' dog sitting beside it. Grandma thought the Indians would be frozen, but instead of being frozen they got up out of the snow-drift steaming.

MURIEL EASSON,

Zelma, Sask. Age 10 years.

ANIMAL VISITORS

Long ago, in 1828, in the United States, when the country was new, there were a lot of strange and fierce animals that lived in the woods.

It would be very unsafe for a child or any living being to be out on the prairies or in the woods alone. There would be timber wolves and bands of wild horses come about one's door and fight around until they would have something to eat to satisfy them.

Mother's grandmother, my great grandma, lived with her grandfather, as her father and mother had died when she was very, very small. She would be many times left alone and would be frightened to do any chores outside that had to be done for fear of the wild beasts so close by.

One day when my great grandma was alone in the house she heard strange noises a distance away. She looked out and there she saw a large bunch of timber wolves coming as fast as they could. She could only get inside and close the door before the wolves got there. They stayed there a long time fighting about and howling and scratching at the door. My great grandma got pieces of meat and threw them out at the door, when she had a chance, in order to keep them away and that would satisfy them until they would leave and then she could get out to do her chores.

Many other times bears would come up to the door and sniffle about and turn and walk away.

Poor great grandma saw many hardships in her life. Now she lives at the edge of a town and enjoys the sights. She is now 86 years of age.

LEONA M. VON HOLT,
Zorra, Sask. Age 14.

THE GOOD SQUAW

When the rebellion between the white men and the Indians broke out in 1885 my aunt and uncle were living out here. They lived five miles from Battleford on the banks of the Battle River.

An old squaw came and told them that the Indians were coming to burn their house, but they did not believe her. She came again one Sunday. This time she was very much excited and told them once more to leave, so they gathered all the horses but one they could not catch. They were going to come back on Monday and hide all the clothing; they did not get any of their cattle. They only had five miles to go to town, but they saw their house was on fire before they reached it, so they hurried up and into the barracks. They stayed there until the rebellion was over.

When they came back all their machinery was broken and their cattle, all but four that came back, killed.

The old squaw comes and camps beside

their house and she is one of their best friends unto this day.

J. H. FINLAYSON,
North Battleford, Sask. Age 11 years.

ANIMAL TRICKS

One morning, as mother was busy in the house, she heard one of the horses whinnying and when mother looked out of the door she saw Dimple standing by the fence. She did not have her little colt with her, for the other horses had got it away from her and were chasing it around in the bush.

As soon as mother opened the door Dimple started back towards the bushes. Mother closed the door and went out to the back of the house to call one of the men to come and get the little colt away from the other horses. Dimple ran along in front of the man till she got him down to where her little colt was among the other horses.

We also have some two-year-old colts which do some very comical things sometimes.

One morning they were bothering around so I told my little sister, to go out and throw a stick at them, to frighten them away. She went, and when she threw the stick at them one of them picked it up and took it away with him down the hill.

Another time there was a gentleman stopped at our house and he left his coat in his buggy. I saw the colts bothering around the buggy so I went out after them. As soon as they saw me coming they took the coat and ran off with it.

TRESSIE GALE.

Wild Rose, Sask., age 14.

THE HAWK AND THE CROW'S EGGS

One day I was alone near the mountain and there was a crow's nest near our house. There was a hawk's nest near by. The day I was alone, the hawk went to the place where the crow's nest was and began to break and eat the eggs.

I was laying on the bed when I heard the crows making a noise. I got up and looked out of the window, but could see nothing but the crows flying above their nest, which was hidden in the branches.

I thought there was a wild animal of some kind, so I took the rifle and went thru the bushes to where the nest was hidden. I looked around but could see nothing. I looked up in the tree and there stood the hawk eating the eggs.

I thought to myself, "You will not eat many more, Mister Hawk." I took aim at him and fired, but just knocked a few feathers out. He flew and I saw him light on a tree a few rods away. I shot at him and killed him.

RAYMOND CARNELL, Age 13.

MY PET RABBIT

I'll tell you a story of my pet rabbit. While plowing in the fields one day I espied a young rabbit apparently running a race with its shadow. I stopped the horses and ran after it. After a long and tiresome run I finally caught it. I took it home, put it into a box and fed it green grass and water three times a day. The little animal grew very fast indeed. It got very tame and would eat out of my hand when I brought it food. One night it rained very hard and my poor rabbit got soaked so badly that he died as a consequence of a cold chill. I buried the poor little animal in a little hole, which I covered up with a sod.

The green grass on the sod covering my little pet rabbit has since grown high; and now, when the wind blows, even tho gently, it sways before the fanning breeze, sighing as it does so, as tho it bewailed the fate of the little creature lying beneath it.

GEORGE SIMON.
Sedley, Sask., Box 74.

THE MONSTER

When my mother was a little girl my little uncle had to go thru a wood. One day he asked my mother if she would go to meet him, and when she got half of the way thru she saw a terrible monster. She stood still a long time. When she saw it did not move she walked slowly towards it. When she got up to it she saw that it was a black stump with some snow on it.

ETHAN KENNEL, Age 7.

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FREE BOOKS

Do you want to increase your library? Would you like any of these books? Glance over the following titles:—

Green's Vegetable Gardening.
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Landscape Gardening.
Amateur Fruit Growing.
The New Onion Culture.
The New Rhubarb Culture.

We intend publishing a Special Garden Number of The Guide early in February next. In order to make this number as practical as possible we want to publish the actual experiences of farmers in this country who have made a success already of gardening and all the operations connected therewith. We recognize that such experience is valuable, and as such we offer the complete library mentioned above for the best article received on each of the following subjects; for the second best article on each subject we will give any six of these books, and for the third best article, any three of these books. The subjects are as follows:—

SUBJECT No. 1—THE VALUE OF A FARM GARDEN

All contributions on this subject should contain complete instructions as to the method which has been followed in making a satisfactory farm garden. The following outline will give some idea of the points which should be touched on:—

Size and plan of lay-out. Kind of soil. Variety of vegetables which are most useful and suitable for Western conditions. Amount and kind of fertilizer applied. Method of preparing the ground for the different crops. Time and method of sowing each variety. Distance apart of the rows. Possibilities of and methods followed in the production of home-grown seeds.

This should include the most common vegetables grown in the West, such as:—

Beans.	Lettuce.	Radishes.
Beets.	Onions.	Citrons.
Cabbage.	Parsley.	Squash.
Carrots.	Parsnips.	Turnips.
Cauliflower.	Peas.	Rhubarb.
Celery.	Pumpkins.	

SUBJECT No. 2—EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL FRUITS

This article should deal with all the details which are necessary to ensure successful cultivation of some or all of the following:—

Bush Fruits	Raspberries	Currants
Gooseberries	Strawberries	
Plums	Tree Fruits	Apples
	Cherries	

Discuss the yield and market price, giving some idea as to whether any of these crops are profitable ones to grow.

SUBJECT No. 3—SPECIAL GARDEN CROPS

Articles on this subject should deal with the growing and marketing of special garden crops, such as:—

Celery.	Onions.
Cucumbers.	Sweet Corn.
Tomatoes.	Beans.
Rhubarb.	Cabbage.

Most of these crops require forcing, so that a description and, if possible, a plan of a hot bed should be included in the article. Discuss the yield and market price of each of these crops, and tell whether each crop is a profitable one to grow. We are especially desirous of receiving information in regard to the marketing end of the business. Information bearing on this phase of the subject will go a long way towards determining the best contribution.

SUBJECT No. 4—THE VALUE OF WINDBREAKS

Every garden to be successful should be protected in the West by a windbreak. We want articles explaining how a good windbreak can be grown on the prairie farms. Following are some of the points to be dealt with:—

Preparation of land for windbreaks. Best position of windbreaks for protection purposes. Kind of trees best suited to prairie conditions. Method of planting trees, distance apart, subsequent attention which these trees require, etc.

SUBJECT No. 5—FARMSTEAD PLANNING

The value of a farm is very often judged by the appearance of the house and buildings. We want you to tell us what you have done on your farm towards laying out the grounds attractively. It should include:—

A plan of the homestead. Kinds of trees planted around, together with the best time and method of planting them. Arrangement of flower beds, vines, creepers, shade trees, etc. Shrubs, evergreens, etc., used.

TO CONTRIBUTORS

We want articles from every Province and from all parts of each Province. When writing on any of the subjects, just think that you are telling a neighbor who has had no experience in the matter under discussion just exactly how to be successful along whatever line of work you are describing. For instance, if you are going to describe your gardening experiences, just consider that you are giving instructions to someone who has never made a garden before. Describe the whole subject in detail just as if you were telling the hired man what was to be done. In this way your article will be of real practical value to all who read it. Photographs should accompany the articles if any are available. Write plainly on one side of paper only. All articles must be received by January 15, 1915. The result of the competition will be published in the Special Number. Address all contributions to:—

AGRICULTURAL EDITOR
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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If you don't read any other book this winter. It is a 128 page book, jammed full of money-making suggestions by successful poultrymen. More profit can be made in eggs with less capital, less equipment and less labor than in any other poultry product. We have succeeded in getting a better price from the publisher and can now sell this book for 25c postpaid.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A Better Farming Proposition

Continued from Page 7

be taught by installing a demonstration farm in every township, simply because the man by doing the work himself, thru studying his own work, will naturally derive greater benefit from this work than he would derive if the work were undertaken by somebody else and he be merely a spectator. It is a comparatively simple matter to carry out special investigations and special demonstrations on the co-operative plan along lines of soil study, moisture conservation, stock improvement, etc. The agricultural secretary will do these things and thereby raise the standard of efficiency, not so much because of his own fund of information, but because of his influence in getting men to mix brains with their work. The amount of hard work on the farm is in proportion to the amount of thinking done, and, after all, scientific information is of little benefit to any man until he himself undertakes to study its application to his work. It is the personal work of the agricultural secretary that counts; a little personal advice, personal influence and sympathetic interest is the only medium thru which educational matter can be distributed to advantage. Education will help to solve our question, but it will not cure.

We need The Weed Act enforced—we need agricultural education, but we need also agricultural organization. The salary per family is too small, largely thru a poor economic system, our rural social life is practically nil, simply because we have not yet learned to work together. We seem powerless to remedy this condition, because the margin of profit is too narrow to permit of a sufficient number of men giving of their time free to carry into effect the organizations required for the proper handling of rural problems. Putting into the field a salaried man will make possible the organizations necessary for rural welfare. We need rural mail, telephone, buying and selling associations, literary and social societies, travelling libraries, reading circles, etc., each and every one has not only a social and moral value, but also an actual cash value. An agricultural secretary can bring these things to pass, being a municipal officer he can undertake work and carry it thru to completion, because that is his business. He will be able to command assistance that is beyond the reach of the volunteer worker. This is what is happening today, and this is what is being done in municipalities employing an agricultural secretary.

There is another phase of the subject not yet before the attention of our people, in as far as our wheat trade was unsatisfactory until grades and regulations were introduced, so, also, will be the market for our live stock products. It is admitted that no good can be accomplished by the grading system until the supply equals the demand, but at the present rate of increase, Saskatchewan will soon be in a position to command part of the export trade in live stock products. The agricultural secretary will be a valuable factor in standardizing these products. The agricultural secretary will be a busy man, but that is what he draws his salary for.

Secretary as Advisor

Aside from this work, there are certain lines of outside assistance from the Department of Agriculture and the college that they will be able to avail themselves of, but which are not now available to the municipality, because there is no revenue thru which the institutions may work. We referred above to the fact that there is at present little demand for detailed scientific information, but whatever is required can be furnished thru the agricultural secretary. If he has a dozen or fifteen men who require special information on pork production, it is a comparatively simple matter for him to secure a specialist on this kind of work and take him personally to the men who require this information. In this new country we have, and they will become more serious as the country develops, outbreaks of hog cholera, black leg, glanders, etc.; these will be more easily controlled in a municipality employing an

agricultural secretary, simply because the department will have an agent thru which to work, making it possible for the department to work with four or five hundred farmers as a municipal unit rather than with miscellaneous individuals as at present. More literature from institutes, more money for competitions, more attention to agricultural work can be given by the department and the college to the farmers in a municipality employing an agricultural secretary, because in such a municipality there will be no waste effort, no literature wasted, no institute meetings where speakers talk to empty benches, no competitions without entries.

The subject is too wide and deep for full discussion. We have pointed out that the situation in Saskatchewan today is a better farming proposition, and that we will not find a solution by riding to death one or two pet hobbies, that the question must be treated from a viewpoint as wide and comprehensive as the question itself. Further, we believe that the appointment of an agricultural secretary is a solution to the weed question, because thereby The Weed Act will be enforced, educational work attended to, the people organized, outside assistance taken advantage of and the standard of efficiency raised by giving us as a province a domain of happy farm homes and a self-sufficient rural life.

GRAIN FOR BELGIANS

The West Eagle Hills G.G.A. at their last regular meeting decided to support the Grain Growers' Guide fund for the relief of the Belgians. Committees were appointed to canvass every farmer in the district and solicit from each one sack of wheat. The district to be canvassed will comprise the area south of the Battle River included in the Pronqua, Battle River and Cleveland school districts and areas adjacent thereto. This grain will be collected by the committees and sold at the local elevator, the proceeds to be forwarded to The Guide, which in turn will forward to the Belgian relief authorities in Great Britain. It is confidently expected that every farmer in this locality will contribute in the manner named to the relief of the terrible distress prevailing in plucky, war-wrecked little Belgium. If the farmers prove as enthusiastic in this noble work as we believe they will, a considerable amount of money will be raised for the above lofty purpose.

This effort on the part of the West Eagle Hills Grain Growers is indicative of the value of a farmers' organization in times of emergency, if at no other, and we hope to learn of the other neighboring organizations following the lead given in the above respect.—The Battleford Press.

EDISON PLANT DESTROYED

The manufacturing plant of the Edison Company at West Orange, New Jersey, was partially destroyed by fire on the night of December 9, the damage being estimated at \$7,000,000. The insurance was only \$2,000,000. Eleven buildings in the main plant were totally destroyed, but the laboratory building where the inventor, Thomas A. Edison, carries on his experiments, and the storage battery plant were saved. Seven thousand persons were employed in the works, but all got out safely thru fire drill. The debris is already being cleared away in preparation for reconstruction. Meanwhile, however, nearly half the employees are thrown out of work and many of the machines manufactured by the company will not be obtainable for a considerable time after present stocks are exhausted.

MORMON LEADER DEAD

Joseph Smith, President of the re-organized Church of Latter Day Saints, died at his home at Independence, Mo., on December 10, at the age of 82 years.

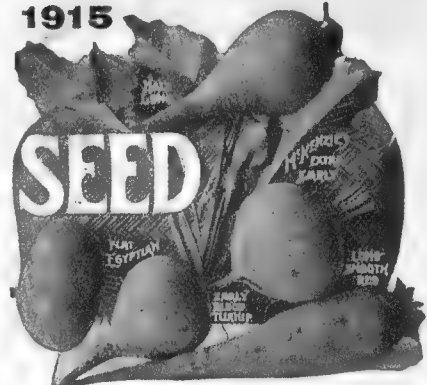
Eight years ago the president announced a revelation designating his eldest son, Frederick M. Smith, as his successor. The new president is 37 years old. His designation to succeed his father was ratified by the general conference shortly after the father announced that he had received the revelation.

It would seem that there is a good opening for a clearance house at the front to handle the numerous "checks" received by the opposing forces.

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Chiclets

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COMMISSION ON OATS

Manitoba Association Complains of Unjust Charge Before Grain Commission

Representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association appeared before the Board of Grain Commissions at Winnipeg, on Monday, December 14, to support the request that a clause be inserted in the Canada Grain Act, providing that the maximum charge for selling grain on commission in any grain exchange West of Port Arthur shall be one per cent. per bushel for wheat and flax, one-half cent per bushel for oats, and three-quarter cents per bushel for barley. The subject was introduced by R. C. Henders, and spoken to by F. Simpson and P. Wright. It was pointed out that at the present charges of one cent per bushel on all grains the amount paid on a 60,000 lb. car is \$10 for wheat, \$17.65 for oats and \$12.50 for barley.

As proposed by the Manitoba Association, the commission charges would, for similar amount, be \$10.00 for wheat, \$8.83 for oats and \$9.38 for barley. J. B. Musselman, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Association, proposed that the commission charge be one per cent. on the value with one cent per bushel as a maximum.

A. G. Hawkes, Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, said that when the cars contained only 600 bushels the charge was one cent a bushel, and now when the cars ran 1,400 and 1,500 bushels, the charge was still one cent per bushel, tho the service performed was the same. It was especially a grievance in the matter of oats.

W. A. Milner, manager of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills, on behalf of the Grain

Exchange, pointed out that while the amount in a car had increased, the cost of doing business had enormously increased also. He went at some length into the services rendered the farmers and the country generally by the Exchange, which was very costly to maintain.

Sidney Smith, President of the Exchange, also spoke on behalf of that body.

Turned Down Twice

The Manitoba delegates stated that they had twice approached the Grain Exchange on the matter and nothing had been done. In reply to a question from Dr. Magill, Mr. McKenzie said that if the Grain Exchange had reduced the commission to half a cent on oats they would have been satisfied. Mr. Milner's statement as to the comparatively small amount of oats and barley handled was met by the counter statement that while oats and barley had been a small item in the past, they must be more extensively grown for the future to maintain rotation of crops and in any case the districts of the West where oats were the main crop are being penalized.

T. A. Crerar, President of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, was specially called for and his statement in brief was that one cent a bushel was not too much on wheat if the best service was to be rendered; that an unprofitable commission would cut out the smaller commission men and tend to concentrate trade to a few big firms, which would be bad for the country. He, however, strongly favored a reduction on oats.

It was evident by the statements of members of the Grain Exchange that as a body they were not unanimous on the one cent commission for oats.

A Tip to the Exchange

After hearing both sides, Dr. Magill, chairman of the Grain Commission, said that if it could be avoided the Grain Commission was averse to asking for legislation which would mean increased state regulation of grain exchanges, but that if the matter was not adjusted between the Grain Growers and the Exchange and the former continued to press

for this legislation, there would be no alternative.

After this statement the meeting adjourned.

The committee for the Grain Exchange will report back to that body and it is quite probable some action will be taken very shortly.

Among those present were: Dr. Robert Magill and W. D. Staples, of the Grain Commission; R. C. Henders, R. McKenzie, J. S. Wood, Peter Wright and Frank Simpson, for the Manitoba Grain Growers; A. G. Hawkes, Dr. Flatt and J. B. Musselman for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers; President Smith and Secretary Bell, Geo. Fisher and W. A. Milner on behalf of the Grain Exchange; and Messrs. Crerar, Murray, McWilliams, Thompson, Kneeland, Leach, Bawlf and Botterell, also members of the Exchange.

CHEAPER FISH

Cheaper fish is promised the people of Winnipeg and Selkirk as the result of a bargain made between G. H. Bradbury, M.P. for Selkirk, and the leading fishing companies operating on Lake Winnipeg and other Northern Manitoba waters. In an average season approximately 6,000,000 lbs. of fish are caught in the lakes, and the Dominion Government, at considerable expense, keep up the supply by maintaining hatcheries from which millions of fish are turned into the lakes every spring. In the past, however, the great bulk of the fish have been exported to the United States, white fish being sold in carload lots at Selkirk and Winnipeg for 7 or 8 cents a pound, a small quantity only, and those not usually the best, being offered in the local markets at about 11 cents a pound in winter and 15 cents in summer.

The Dominion Government, in regulating the fisheries requires that the nets used shall have a mesh of not less than a certain size, in order to prevent young fish being taken. Last year the requirement was a five and a half inch mesh, and next year the standard would, according to the regulations, be increased to five and three-quarter inches. The fish companies have been endeavoring to secure concessions on this point, and Mr. Bradbury, with the authority, presumably of the government, has made a bargain

that the five and half inch mesh may be retained provided fish are sold at Selkirk by retail at the same price as for export, and at Winnipeg for one cent a pound more. Sales at these prices will be made at the warehouses of the fishing companies and delivery will not be included.

COURSE OF STUDY BOOKLET

The uniform course of study for the organized farmers of all three provinces, which has been prepared by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, may be procured from:

R. McKenzie, Secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

J. B. Musselman, Secretary Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose Jaw, Sask.

P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary, Alta.

Local associations and unions will be able to procure their supplies from their Central Secretary. In case there may be others who want the booklet, it may be procured from the Book Department of the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, at 25 cents per copy, 5 copies for \$1.00, and 20 copies for \$3.00.

Walter Runciman, president of the British Board of Trade, has appointed a committee to deal with the cargoes in German and Austrian ships seized during the war.

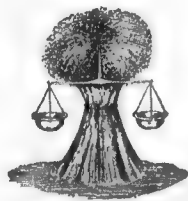
All Mr. Runciman's early life was spent at sea, and he is very fond of telling the story of a British skipper who was beating up a channel of the Thames behind a Dutch boat. To the skipper's disgust, the Dutch boat got a puff of wind that carried her far ahead, leaving the Britisher beating hopelessly to leeward.

"Well, if this doesn't beat cock-fighting?" exclaimed the Britisher. "Here's God Almighty helping a bloomin' Dutchman in preference to His own countryman."—Baltimore American.

German output for the war would build one Woolworth Building a day, but what is that with cathedrals to destroy?—Wall Street Journal.

SERVICE!

The Aim of The Farmer's Company



The call of our Empire in the present crisis is for SERVICE—SERVICE not only in the field of battle but SERVICE in the field of business and production as well.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company, as the agency through which the Western farmers market their grain and purchase their supplies, realize this responsibility and are endeavoring to meet it in the fullest degree. Whether in the handling of your Grain, or the supplying of your Coal, Lumber, Flour, Machinery, Fence Wire, or other necessities, our aim is to give you all the SERVICE it is possible to give. We want wherever we can to help "the man behind the plow" who feeds "the man behind the gun."

ONE EXAMPLE: Our Lumber Department is working overtime at present preparing plans and specifications of farm houses, barns, machine sheds, and other buildings suitable for our customers during the coming year. These plans, along with the advice and assistance of our experienced architects, will be offered FREE OF CHARGE to all our customers, and we will still be able to supply you with Lumber and all other Building Material at the lowest prices. If you intend building let us know and we will mail you our catalogue when printed. If your neighbor is building tell him what we are doing. Give him a chance to save money also.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG

FORT WILLIAM

CALGARY

NEW WESTMINSTER

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Dec.	May	July	
Dec. 15.....	117½	123½	124½	
Dec. 16.....	117½	122½	124½	
Dec. 17.....	118½	123½	125½	
Dec. 18.....	118½	123½	125½	
Dec. 19.....	121½	125½	127½	
Dec. 21.....	121½	126½	127½	
Oats—				
Dec. 15.....	52	56		
Dec. 16.....	52	56		
Dec. 17.....	52½	56½		
Dec. 18.....	52½	56½		
Dec. 19.....	53½	57½		
Dec. 21.....	53½	57½		
Flax—				
Dec. 15.....	132½	137½		
Dec. 16.....	132½	136½		
Dec. 17.....	132½	137½		
Dec. 18.....	132½	137½		
Dec. 19.....	132½	137½		
Dec. 21.....	132½	137½		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES (Sample Market, Dec. 19)				
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.22½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.21			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,300 bu., to arrive	1.18½			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.19			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.14			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.19			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.18			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.18			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.17			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.19			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.16			
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.17			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.17			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.13			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.15			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.05			
Rejected wheat, part car	1.03			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.06			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.06			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.10			
Screenings, 1 car, ton	15.00			
Screenings, 1 car, ton	20.00			
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.16½			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.05			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.04			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.06			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt and hot	1.05			
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car, o.w.b.	1.15			
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.15½			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.15			
No. 4 wheat, 4 cars	1.15			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.13			
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.33			
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.26			
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.35			
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.21			
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.27			
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.31			
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.22			
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.17			
No. 4 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.11			
No. 3 corn, 2 cars, mixed	1.00			
No. 4 corn, 1 car	59			
No. 3 corn, 1 car, mixed	60			
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	61			
No. 3 white corn, 1 car, to run	61			
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	60			
No. 3 corn, 8 cars	61			
No. 4 corn, 1 car, mixed	60			
Sample grade oats, 1 car	45			
Sample grade oats, 1 car	46			
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	46			
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	45			
No. 3 oats, 2 cars	45			
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to run	46			
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	46			
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	45			
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	45			
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	46			
No. 2 rye, 4 cars	1.06			

No. 2 rye, 700 bu., to arrive	1.06
No. 2 rye, 1 car, to arrive	1.06
No. 2 rye, part car	1.06
No. 3 rye, 1 car	1.03½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	57½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	62½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	62½
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	55½
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	62
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	58
Sample barley, 5 cars	57
Sample barley, 7 cars	57½
Sample barley, 1 car	60
Sample barley, 8 cars	58½
Sample barley, 1 car	59
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.60½
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.59½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1.59
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu., to arrive	1.60
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.58½

STOCKS IN TERMINALS Fort William, Dec. 16, 1914.				
1914	Wheat	1913		
1 hard	14,206.40	84,553.50		
1 Nor.	671,486.00	3,202,290.20		
2 Nor.	1,125,943.00	1,783,336.05		
3 Nor.	816,227.20	568,949.10		
No. 4	477,211.10	157,295.40		
Others	703,185.10	1,325,626.28		
This week	3,808,259.20	This week	7,122,051.33	
Last week	3,215,920.10	Last week	6,694,613.23	
Increase	592,339.10	Increase	427,438.10	

Oats				
1 C.W.	15,639.24	24,881.17		
2 C.W.	575,398.13	1,768,885.18		
3 C.W.	273,388.15	1,189,212.01		
Ex. 1 Fd.	177,401.26	48,481.17		
Others	769,561.06	763,074.24		
This week	1,809,389.16	This week	3,794,535.09	
Last week	1,785,322.20	Last week	3,308,989.23	
Increase	24,066.96	Increase	485,545.86	

Barley				
1 C.W.	73,773.02	1 N.W.C.	433,345.29	
2 C.W.	94,376.37	2 C.W.	72,397.37	
Rej.	17,996.16	3 C.W.	15,999.32	
Feed	30,895.08	Others	13,810.37	
Others	53,134.35			
This week	270,176.02	This week	535,553.23	
Last week	260,892.04	Last week	476,404.27	
Increase	9,283.98	Increase	59,148.96	
Last year's total	1,274,071.13	Last year's total	2,011,239.09	

SHIPMENTS				
1914	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
lake	249,353	162,317	12,646	918
rail	129,779	46,250	9,370	34,549
1913				
lake	2,437,561	817,998	182,593	30
rail	771,241	308,684	22,199	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY Week Ending Dec. 13, 1914.				
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	3,808,259	1,809,389	270,176	
Total	12,202,274	5,983,851	744,840	
In ves'ls in Can.				
Ter. Harbors	973,884	192,594		
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,994,429	277,048	30,000	
Total this week	15,170,587	6,453,493	774,840	
Total last week	12,213,724	4,669,715	574,881	
Total last year	21,712,778	14,860,594	3,959,448	
At Midland and Tiffin there are 183,675 bushels of U. S. wheat and 418,874 bushels U. S. oats in bond.				

CALGARY LIVESTOCK
Calgary, Dec. 18.—Hogs—A panic condition prevailed on the Thursday and Friday hog market. The yards were swamped with hogs and prices at Thursday's close were 25 cents lower than in the morning. There was no knowing what turn Friday's selling would take, but the situation was saved somewhat by the commission men wiring for Eastern orders, which orders they got and readily filled. Thus the market for choicest carloads closed Friday night at \$6.30 to \$6.35, and stronger than was expected. The bulk of the day's selling was at \$6.20 upwards. Buyers will not take stocker hogs (120 to 150 lbs.) for selects, no matter how fat, and 1 cent is being cut off top prices for this class. Carload lots of such stockers about a quarter lower. Fat, light hogs, 50 to 100 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Beef Steers and Butcher Stock—Six cents is the top price for export steers, as the demand has lessened considerably. Lighter weights are selling at from \$5.00 to \$5.25 for feeders. Fat cows and heavy heifers slightly lower at \$5.25 for tops. Fat Sheep—There is a great butcher demand for sheep, which are scarce. There is no inquiry whatever for light, thin sheep. Killing Cattle—Steers, choice export, top, \$6.00; choice butcher, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Cows, choice, \$5.25. Oxen, thin to very choice, \$2.00 to \$5.25. Heifers, choice heavy, top, \$5.25; common, \$5.00. Cows, fair, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Veal calves, 500 to 600 lbs., 6 cents higher for lighter kinds. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 500 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; heifers, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Springers, choice at \$6.00 to \$7.00; common at \$4.00 to \$6.00. Fat wethers, ewes and lambs at \$6.00, \$5.50 and \$6.70, respectively. Hogs—Hogs, weighed off cars, \$6.00 to \$6.25; fed and watered at \$5.75 to \$6.00.
(Note.—The above prices are quoted by the Livestock Branch, Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited.)

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK
Chicago, Dec. 19.—Hogs—Receipts 35,000; slow, 10 cents to 15 cents under yesterday's average; bulk, \$6.95 to \$7.10; light, \$6.70 to \$7.15; mixed, \$6.80 to \$7.20; heavy, \$6.75 to \$7.20; rough, \$6.75 to \$6.85; pigs, \$5.50 to \$7.15.
Cattle—Receipts 500; weak; native steers, \$5.10; western, \$4.90 to \$7.65; cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$7.75; calves, \$6.00 to \$8.75.
Sheep—Receipts 3000; weak; sheep, \$5.25 to \$6.35; yearlings, \$6.40 to \$7.45; lambs, \$6.40 to \$8.60.
Much larger receipts than expected forced hog prices today downward. Cattle quotations were almost nominal. Trade was slow in the market for sheep and lambs.

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS
Minneapolis, Dec. 19.—Cash oats closed as follows:
No. 3 white oats 48½ 47
No. 3 oats 43½ 45½
Barley 54 64
Flax 157½ 160½

RAW FUR MARKET
The market on all kinds of raw furs is lower than one year ago, owing to the war in Europe which cut off the foreign market, and to the general unsettled financial conditions throughout the world. The following gives an idea of the range of prices being paid for the various kinds of raw fur:
Mink, 20 cents to \$5.50; lynx, 25 cents to \$14.00; bear, 50 cents to \$22.50; raccoon, 15 cents to \$4.50; fisher, 30 cents to \$25.00; badger, 5 cents to \$1.50; skunk, 20 cents to \$2.75; red fox, 20 cents to \$9.00; wolf, 20 cents to \$7.50; white weasel, 10 cents to \$1.10; muskrats, 5 cents to 36 cents.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, December 19, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.20½	\$1.22½	
2 Nor. wheat	1.17½	1.20½	
3 Nor. wheat	1.18	1.19	
3 white oats	.50	.47	
Barley	56½-63½	54-64	
Flax, No. 1	1.32½	1.00½	
Futures—			
Dec. wheat	1.21	1.17½	
May wheat	1.25½	1.21½	
July wheat	1.27½	1.22½	
Winnipeg Chicago			
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.25	\$7.65	
Hogs, top	6.60	7.20	
Sheep, yearlings	5.75	7.45	

Winnipeg Livestock

Stockyard Receipts

There were received at the Union stockyards during the past week: 2,147 cattle, 153 calves, 18,375 hogs and 291 sheep.

Cattle
In spite of smaller receipts at the yards this week the cattle trade has not been any stronger. In fact, in sympathy with lower quotations in both Eastern and Southern markets, the price has declined from 15 to 25 cents. All thru the week the market has been dull and draggy and the majority of the offerings have been hard to sell at anything like satisfactory prices. Very little choice Christmas beef has been coming into the market and with the exception of a few odd bunches of steers suitable for the Christmas trade, the best steers have sold around \$6.00 to \$6.25. Medium butcher steers sell from \$5.00 to \$5.75. Quite a number of the offerings have included good weight steers not carrying much flesh that have sold to the feeder buyers at from \$5.35 to \$5.50. Choice females have sold fairly well at \$5.50 to \$5.75. Choice, thick, fat cows \$5.00 to \$5.25. A demand has been apparent for stockers and, with light offerings, good quality steers have sold around \$5.00 to \$5.25 and stock heifers \$4.50 to \$4.75. Milkers and springers are holding about steady at last week's prices. Eastern and Southern markets all tend to lower prices, so that a change for the better is not to be expected before the New Year.

Hogs
Hogs have been coming in in thousands. Nearly four and a half thousand more were received this week than during the previous one. Outside markets have been similarly flooded and it is not to be wondered at that prices have declined. Choice hogs are selling fairly well at \$6.60, but the market is not by any means to be depended upon. Rough hogs are selling at \$5.50 to \$5.60 and lights \$5.50. Packers during the past week have declared a boycott on chop-fed hogs, only those being fed whole grain at the yards being bought. Their contention is that chop-fed hogs off the cars lose very heavily in shrinkage after being bought. There is quite a controversy at present in regard to this question and it is advisable for buyers to proceed slowly until an understanding has been arrived at.

Sheep
Receipts of sheep and lambs have been very light, but prices are good. Sheep seem to be becoming very popular once again for food. Best lambs are selling around \$6.75 to \$7.25, with a few extra choice Christmas lambs around \$7.50. Best sheep \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

General Conditions
Had this been any other year the Christmas season would have had a decided influence in raising prices in the produce market for the time being. This year, however, the European war has upset all such calculations and scarcely any change is the result in the local markets.

Butter
There is not very much butter being received at present, most of that being sold coming from stored stock. Prices hold just the same as those quoted for last week, namely, for fancy dairy butter, 24 cents per pound, No. 1 dairy 21 cents, and good round lots 18 cents.

Eggs
To all intents and purposes no eggs are being received from the farms at this time of the year, so that prices are, at the best, only nominal. Dealers are offering 26 cents per dozen subject to candling, but state that as high as 40 cents would be paid for strictly fresh eggs, could they be relied upon.

Potatoes
Potatoes, too, are only quoted nominally. None are being received at this time of the year and very little demand is being made on the stores of the local merchants. It is not expected that much demand will be experienced for potatoes until on towards spring. Price quoted today is 55 to 60 cents per bushel.

Milk and Cream
The supply is continuing good for this time of the year and altho a little higher demand is expected owing to the festive season, it will not be sufficient to enhance the price in any way. Sweet cream is worth 35 cents per pound of butter-fat, sour cream 28 cents and milk continues the same at \$2.25 per hundred pounds.

Dressed Poultry
The one market which is generally the most affected by the Christmas trade, this year reports no change at all in prices. The market is glutted and prices remain the same, as follows: Chickens, 12½ cents; fowl, 9 to 10 cents; ducks, 12½ cents; geese, 12½ to 14 cents, and turkeys, 15 to 16 cents.

Hay
The hay market is just about the same, good prices being realized providing shipments are not too heavy. No. 1 Red Top is worth \$14 per ton, No. 1 Upland \$13, and No. 1 Timothy \$16 per ton.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from December 15 to December 21 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Dec. 15	117½	114½	110½	106½	101½	96½	92	52	49	49	..	..	61½	57½	56	56	132	129	..	..
16	117½	114½	110½	106½	101½	96½	92½	52	49	49	..	..	61½	57½	55	55	131½	128½	..	..
17	118½	115½	111	107	102½	97	93½	52½	49½	49½	47½	..	..	..	..	..	131½	128½	..	..
18	118½	115½	111	107	102½	97	93½	52½	49½	49½	48	47	62½	58	56	56	132½	129½	..	..
19	120½	117½	113½	109½	104½	99	95½	53½	50½	50½	49	48	63½	60	56½	56½	132½	129½	..	..
21	121½	118½	114½	110½	105½	100	96½	53½	50½	50½	49½	48½	64	60	57	57	132½	129½	..	..

BEEF HIDES

Never in the history of the world have Beef Hides sold at present prices. The war has caused high prices, so therefore

SHIP

all you have immediately and secure the advance. Ship all hides by freight, and advise us when so doing. We make prompt remittance; 23 years' reliability.

North West Hide & Fur Co.
278 Rupert Ave., Winnipeg

SILO PLANS

Before building your new silo you should know all the advantages and disadvantages of Wood Silos, Masonry Silos, Stave Silos, Monolithic Concrete Silos and Building Block Silos. Also comparative cost of building.

Our New Book "SILOS"

tells about silage preservation, influence of different materials, planning the size of a silo, excavations and foundations, construction, safe strength of materials, cost, etc., and explains how to contract for building a silo. A book of

Facts and Plans

that will save you money. Also contains many facts silo owners ought to know. Price, 50 cents, postpaid.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
WINNIPEG, MAN.

KIND HEARTED



"Is your son going to be a doctor?"
"Doctor! No! He wouldn't injure a fly!"

AS A SOUVENIR

A merchant who had been travelling some months was informed upon his return of the death of a valued friend. A few days later he called on the bereaved widow to offer his expressions of sympathy. During the visit he remarked:

"I was a good friend of your late husband. Is there not something of his which I could have as a memento of him?"

She raised to his her velvety brown eyes, which a few moments before were moist with tears, and said:

"How would I do?"

Uneasy Passenger—"I say, steward, doesn't the ship tip frightfully?"

Dignified Steward—"The vessel, mum, is trying to set a good example to the passengers."

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 10

would be more understandable, but if we narrow it down to "Made in Canada," why not go further (some, I believe go as far as this) "Made in Winnipeg." How many follow it to its logical conclusion: use only what can be made on your own farm and so keep all your money at home, your own home, not Mr. Manufacturer's? This is impossible, and to my mind, it is just as impossible for Canada to thrive on this "Made in Canada" dope.

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

ADVICE TO FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—We farmers are being flooded with more advice as usual. This time we are asked to "mine" our farms and show our patriotism by raising all the wheat we possibly can. Rather rich after all the sneers and jeers they gave us about mining our farms. Had we all followed their advice and quit raising wheat and turned our attention to their idea of mixed farming, how would it have panned out at the present juncture? However, I guess most farmers are like myself and take precious little notice of advice from city men as to how to run our farms, altho their advice to us now is sound, even if it is putting the whip on to a willing horse. But it does not go far enough.

No doubt there is a very good chance of a good price for our next crop, and possibly the one after that, but then look out for squalls, as the inevitable reaction is bound to come sooner or later, and my advice, if I may be permitted to give it, is to salt down as much as possible out of the next crop, or, in other words, to go slow, ready for the inevitable hard times and low prices that are bound to come sooner or later after this horrible war is over.

C. T. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

ONE IN THREE

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed time and again the average duty paid on goods entering Canada is 16 per cent. I find by sending several orders to Chicago, including many articles used in the house on the table, and in the field, that the average duty paid by farmers is 34 per cent. That means, out of every three bushels of grain a farmer sells, after he has paid all the cost of producing, marketing, etc., he is compelled to hand the price of one bushel over either to the government or to the Canadian manufacturer. Out of 145 articles on the free list, only three go direct to the farm. The others go to the manufacturer. Is it any wonder that he does not want any more free trade? To see how the tariff works, take, for example, yeast cakes. Home product, two boxes, six cakes per box, twelve cakes, ten cents. Imported article, three boxes, seven cakes per box, twenty-one cakes, price ten cents. Duty six cents. This looks like sixty cents worth of tariff on 100 cents worth of yeast cakes, retail price. In the Canadian customs tariff, 1907, tariff item No. 36 reads: Compressed yeast in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds, per pound three cents. Tariff item No. 37: Compressed yeast in packages weighing less than fifty pounds, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, per pound six cents. The large dealers can — to some extent — escape the exorbitant prices by his three cents per pound, but how can the consumer escape with six cents per pound?

ROBT. ADAMSON.

Eden, Man., Dec. 11.

TORONTO HOUSING SCHEME A Company which Provides Cheap Homes Thru Municipal Bond Guarantee

(From the Toronto News.)

The annual meeting of the Toronto Housing Company, held in one of the Company's own attractive flats on Bain Avenue, was an interesting landmark in the history of a movement which compares favorably with any enterprise of a like character on the American continent. By this time the Company has proved its contention that the housing business can be conducted in the interests of citizens, giving tenants the best possible accommodation which

can be provided at a reasonable rental, and on an economic basis which affords the capital invested a reasonable return. The President, G. Frank Beer, and the Directors have made the city the free gift of their admitted financial ability and experience to demonstrate in the shape of bricks and mortar the fact that good housing can be secured on these terms. Neither the President nor any of the Board of Directors has received financial benefit of any kind from this undertaking. Their time and ability have been given from motives of good will. The Shareholders also have been willing to forego any dividend. Thus the whole benefit of this modern and admirable housing project is going to the citizens of Toronto.

Forego Dividend

The Company's Spruce Court development, which is immediately behind the old buildings of the Toronto General Hospital, has been completed for a year. The rents collected have amounted to over \$7,000. At the annual meeting the treasurer's report showed that there were arrears of only \$39 in the Spruce Court rents, a sum which will yet be paid. This, as the President said, is a remarkable testimony to the standing and worth of the Company's tenants. It is doubtful if any other business enterprise collecting rents on a like scale can show a result as good with regard to arrears of rent. The Spruce Court development after all expenses have been met—taxes, water rates, interests on bonds, etc., paid—shows a sum sufficient to pay a dividend of six per cent. on the capital invested. As has already been stated, the Shareholders have agreed with the Directors that it is wise, considering present conditions and the amount of development under way, not to pay any dividends for the past year. The fact that the interest has been earned, and that every calculation made with regard to this property has proved correct, demonstrates the high character of the financial and business ability in the management of the Toronto Housing Company.

Unpaid Directors

As is widely known, the city has guaranteed the bonds of the Toronto Housing Company, under legislation passed by the Ontario Legislature. The city thus has enabled the Company to secure capital for the housing development. The Company is giving freely the best financial and business management. It is practically an ideal form of municipal housing. The Toronto Housing Company has been criticized, but only by people who have failed to understand that the benefit of its operations—which are very ably conducted—is secured wholly for the citizens of Toronto. There are always varieties of human nature which find it hard to believe that any effort is disinterested. Yet not to be able to believe in human nature is the worst of all failures. The Mayor, members of the Board of Control and a number of members of the City Council, have had the foresight and wisdom to assist a housing project which is adding to the reputation of Canadians as a people able to deal constructively with the betterment of city conditions. Any members of Council who still obstruct this work will likely be regarded with distrust by citizens who are benefiting every day by the work of the Company, and by everyone who takes the trouble to see for himself the housing accommodation in Spruce Court and on Bain Avenue.

Low Rents

The best course for every citizen who can find the time is to visit the Bain Avenue houses for himself. He will find there flats for rental at sums varying from \$13.50 a month to \$29, every one of which will afford comfort, convenience, and good living conditions for families of appropriate size. For instance, a flat renting at \$25 contains a large living-room of about 17 by 20 feet, a kitchen, bathroom and three bedrooms. The flat has a separate outside entrance of its own. There is a balcony; clothes closet accommodation for every bedroom; and basement storage. The Company provides each flat with electric light fixtures, blinds, a gas stove; every kitchen or kitchenette has a combination sink and laundry tub, and heating and hot water is provided

the year round. The Company pays the water rates, and sees to the up-keep of the grass courts. A central heating plant provides heat and hot water for the smallest flats at an annual cost to the company of something like \$8.00, or 75 cents a month. The cost of the larger flats is in proportion. The heating plant consumes its own smoke, a fact which should be noted by Toronto people generally. On the south side of Bain Avenue the six houses, with flats for business women and girls, which are being rented by the Toronto Local Council of Women, are rapidly approaching completion. The pleasure with which business women are looking forward to entering into possession of these homes of their own, with balconies for summer evenings, and reception rooms for the winter, can hardly be over-estimated. The housing accommodation furnished by the Toronto Housing Company is proving a large factor in improving the living and working conditions of a number of our citizens; and the improvement has been secured by business ability working on sound economic principles.

SENATOR JAFFRAY DEAD

Hon. Robert Jaffray, a Liberal member of the Canadian Senate, president of the Toronto Globe and the Imperial Bank, died on Wednesday, December 16, at the age of 82 years. The deceased was born near Bannockburn, Scotland, and was the son of a farmer.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following subscriptions have been received at The Guide office

in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund

up to the morning of December 21.

Previously acknowledged ...\$973.55

Hired Man, Oxbow, Sask. ... 5.00

Hitchcock Literary Society,

Hitchcock, Sask. ... 5.00

Peter Vorobieff, Kamsack,

Sask. ... 8.00

Edwin Rowle, Tuffnell, Sask. 20.00

J. H. Page, Larraine, Alta. ... 5.00

"Anonymous," Whitewater,

Man. ... 10.00

"Four Little Boys in Eves-

ham, Sask. ... 1.00

Lorna Sunday School, Dulran,

Alta. ... 10.00

S. Thompson, Beaver ... 10.00

Florence Appointment, Carn-

duff, Sask. ... 12.00

Geo. Jolliffe, Carnduff, Sask. 2.00

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Foy, Allan,

Sask. ... 4.00

Greenwood Grain Growers'

Ass'n, Lloydminster, Sask. 43.00

"Cornwall Willing Workers

for the Destitute," Elnora,

Alta. ... 36.00

E.M.H., Waskada, Man. ... 1.00

A Friend, Gallivan, Sask. ... 10.00

Naseby, Sask., Grain Grow-

ers' Association ... 15.10

Weir Hill Picnic Ass'n, Lamp-

man, Sask. ... 44.80

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Watson,

Shaunavon, Sask. ... 5.00

Otter Springs Ladies' Aid,

Elrose, Sask. ... 35.35

A Friend, Glenavon, Sask. ... 2.00

Alfons Verhelst, Meyronne,

Sask. ... 5.00

A. Lovatt, Souris, Man. ... 5.00

Wm. Wilson, Swarthmore,

Sask. ... 10.00

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more, Sask. ... 2.00

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B.C. ... 5.00

Pupils of Daybreak and Hill-

side School District, Virden,

Man. ... 6.00

Total ... \$1,295.80

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They had just been married and were about to start on their wedding trip. As is the custom with bridegrooms, he was embarrassed to the point of forgetfulness, but he met the situation like an expert.

"Why, Harry, you bought only one ticket," said the bride reproachfully.

"Just like me, dear," said Harry quickly, "always forgetting myself."

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Straw spread evenly over the ground either before or after seeding or right now on the snow is the surest in fact the only satisfactory method of preventing soil blowing. If you live in the blow section or on a sandy farm you can't afford to go another year without a straw spreader.

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Saves its cost in 3 days use. Saves three-fourths of the work of spreading straw and handles old stack bottoms or manure as well as new straw. Can be attached to any rack or hay frame in a short time. Easy to put on or take off. Easy to operate. Strongly built, can't clog, won't break. Works equally well on windy or calm days. Light draft.

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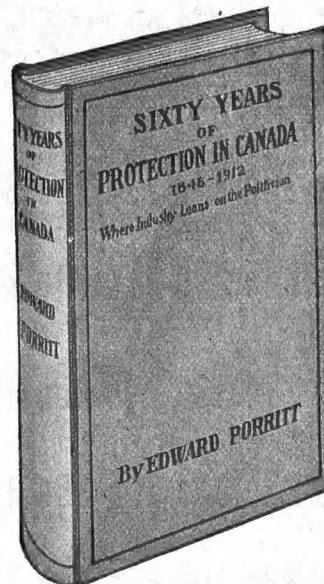
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This book is acknowledged by all to be the most complete and enlightening history of the Canadian tariff ever written. It stands alone. Nowhere else can one find such a thorough going treatment of the political and economic facts of protection, the influences which dictate tariff changes, the free trade movement in Canada, the various attitudes taken by the Liberal and Conservative parties and the importance of the Grain Growers' movement. The economic pressure felt thruout all Canada, is bound to keep the tariff in the forefront of our national problems, and every Canadian voter should read this book and understand this question. It is written in a fascinating style and is as pleasant to read as a popular novel. No one can claim to be acquainted with the history of Canada who is not familiar with the facts contained in Mr. Porritt's book.

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- Chapter 4—Reciprocity: The Movement for the Elgin-Marcy Treaty—1846-54.
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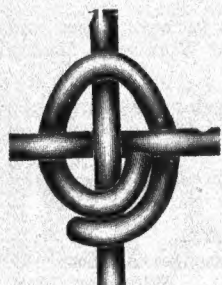
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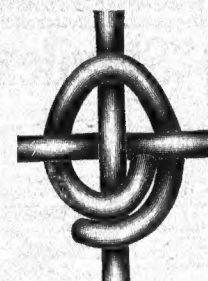
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WE SET THE PRICES, OTHERS DEVOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO MEET OUR PRICES.		Price: Less than Carload in Manitoba.	Price: Carload or Over in Manitoba.	Price: Less than Carload in Saskatchewan.	Price: Carload or Over in Saskatchewan.	Price: Less than Carload in Alberta.	Price: Carload or Over in Alberta.
5-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE —Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		22c	20c	24c	22c	26c	23c
6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE —Has 6 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 7, 7, 8, 9. Weight per rod 7½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		26c	24c	29c	27c	31c	28c
7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCE —Has 7 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Weight per rod 8½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		29c	27c	33c	29c	35c	32c
7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE —Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod 9 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		29c	27c	33c	29c	35c	32c
8-40-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE —Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		35c	33c	39c	35c	42c	37c
8-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE —Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		36c	34c	40c	36c	43c	38c
9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE —Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		36c	34c	40c	36c	43c	38c
CASH WITH THE ORDER SAVES EXPENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THE SAVING IN THE PRICE.		Price: Less than Carload in Manitoba.	Price: Carload or Over in Manitoba.	Price: Less than Carload in Saskatchewan.	Price: Carload or Over in Saskatchewan.	Price: Less than Carload in Alberta.	Price: Carload or Over in Alberta.
9-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE —Has 9 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 9. Weight per rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		39c	37c	44c	39c	47c	42c
10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOG FENCE —Has 10 line wires, 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, 8. Weight per rod 13½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		43c	41c	48c	43c	52c	46c
7-26 MEDIUM HOG FENCE —Has 7 line wires, 26 in. high, 30 stays to rod, top and bottom, No. 9 filling No. 12 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 3, 3½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½. Weight per rod 6½ lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		23c	21c	27c	24c	29c	26c
15-50-P STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE —Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod, top and bottom No. 9 Filling 12 Hard Steel Wire, spacing 1½, 1½, 1½, 2, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7. Weight 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid.....		43c	41c	48c	43c	51c	46c
WALK GATE —3½ x 48. Freight prepaid.....		\$3.00	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.00	\$3.10	\$3.00
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